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NAKASONE DEPARTS FOR TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS

OW080223 Tokyo KYODO in English 0215 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone left for China Saturday for two days of talks with top Chinese leaders, expected to focus on bilateral economic relations and Soviet policy in the Northeast Asian region. Upon arrival in Beijing, Nakasone will travel straight to the site of the new Sino-Japanese youth Center in Beijing for ground-breaking ceremonies marking the start of construction work on the 13.8 billion yen project.

Nakasone will meet with China's Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang following the ceremonies -- the first of three separate rounds of talks with top chinese leaders. Hu is host to Nakasone's weekend trip, his second to China since coming to office in November 1982.

On Sunday, Nakasone will meet separately with senior leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang. He will also meet the press before flying back to Japan later in the day.

There are currently no burning issues in bilateral relations, Foreign Ministry sources say, and the talks are meant to "reconfirm" the close ties between the leaders of the two countries. The Chinese side, however, is likely to call for more investments from Japan and more Chinese exports to the Japanese market. Both are issues of concern to Beijing. Foreign investment in China plunged 20 percent in the first half of this year, and the Chinese recently put together a series of investment-boosting measures in a bid to woo more foreign investors. In bilateral trade, China posted a record 6 billion dollar deficit last year, but the amount is expected to shrink to 4 billion this year -- a figure still too high for the Chinese.

The two days of talks, Foreign Ministry sources say, will also provide an opportunity for Nakasone to size up Chinese thinking on the Soviet Union. First-hand knowledge of how the top Chinese leadership views Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev would be an asset for Nakasone, who is hoping to play host to Gorbachev, maybe as early as next January.

In other areas of international diplomacy, the Beijing trip could also provide an opportunity for Nakasone to play some sort of honest broker role in bridging the gaps between China and South Korea.

Meets PRC Leaders

For PRC and Japanese media coverage of the visit of Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone to the People's Republic of China, see the Northeast Asia section of the 10 November China DAILY REPORT.

Returns From China Visit

OW091110 Tokyo KYODO English 1109 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 9 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone returned home Sunday evening after a two-day visit to China. Nakasone attended a ground-breaking ceremony of a Sino-Japanese youth center in Beijing and met with Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang on Saturday. On Sunday, he met with senior leader Deng Xiaoping and Premier Zhao Ziyang separately.

Says Korea Topic of Talks

OW100258 Tokyo KYODO in English 0239 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday that Japan and China agreed on the importance of promoting the dialogue between North and South Korea to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula. He said the Korean situation was discussed in his meetings with Chinese leaders during his visit to Beijing Saturday and Sunday. North Korea has unilaterally suspended talks with South Korea to protest a major U.S.-South Korea military exercise earlier this year.

"We agreed that dialogue between North and South Korean authorities is primarily necessary for peaceful reunification and tension reduction on the Korean peninsula," Nakasone told a House of Councillors Budget Committee meeting. Nakasone also said he relayed to Chinese leaders South Korea's desire for greater economic cultural and sports exchanges with China and Chinese participation in the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. China sent a large delegation to Seoul in September for the Asian Games, though the two countries do not have diplomatic relations. North Korea boycotted the regional sports event.

"The Korean situation is a matter of great concern for both Japan and China," Nakasone said. He visited Seoul in September for talks with President Chon Tu-hwan on the occasion of his attendance at the opening ceremony of the Asian Games.

Meanwhile, a South Korean Foreign Ministry source Monday denied earlier press reports that President Chon Tu-hwan had entrusted Japanese Prime Minister Yashurito Nakasone with a personal letter addressed to China during Nakasone's China visit last weekend. The South Korean Government neither asked Nakasone to hand Chon's letter to the Chinese nor requested that he convey any particular message, the ministry source was quoted as saying by the YONHAP news agency in a report monitored here.

The Korean ministry source said he understood that Nakasone well versed on the Seoul government's position as the prime minister of a country enjoying friendly relations with Seoul, might tell Beijing leaders Japan's position on what he takes as Seoul's position, the YONHAP report said.

PHILIPPINES' AQUINO ARRIVES FOR 4-DAY STATE VISIT

OW100731 Tokyo KYODO in English 0723 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 10 KYODO -- Emperor Hirohito and Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone formally welcomed Philippine President Corazon Aquino to Japan in a nationally televised ceremony at the Akasaka State Guesthouse Monday afternoon as she started a four-day state visit here. Wearing a dark gray two-piece suit, Aquino, 53, reviewed honor guards in the spacious garden of the European-style guesthouse. She smiled and appeared relaxed when she approached a group of Japanese primary school children waving the Philippine and Japanese national flags during a review of the guards under clear autumn skies.

Prince Hiro, grandson of the emperor, Prince Hitachi, younger son of the monarch, and Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari were also present at the 15-minute ceremony, which began at 3 p.m. The emperor, 85, later spoke with Aquino at the Imperial Palace located near the guesthouse.

A meeting between Aquino and Nakasone is scheduled for later Monday at the guesthouse, and is expected to center on the possibility of increased Japanese economic assistance to the Philippines and closer bilateral trade relations.

Aquino arrived at Tokyo's Haneda Airport shortly before 1 p.m. with six cabinet members, including Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and Trade Minister Jose Concepcion. It is her third overseas trip since she became president in February, ousting President Ferdinand Marcos in a civilian-backed military revolt.

'TEXT' OF STATEMENT ON NAKASONE-AQUINO MEETING

OW101035 Tokyo KYODO in English 1026 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO -- The following is a full text of the joint press statement issued after the end of a meeting between Philippine President Corazon Aquino and Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Monday:

Joint Press Statement November 10, 1986

1. Prime Minister Nakasone and President Aquino of the Republic of the Philippines, who is making a state visit to Japan, met at the Akasaka Palace in the afternoon of November 10, 1986.

In the meeting, the prime minister first of all extended his heartfelt welcome to the president, on behalf of the government and people of Japan, and stated that he is convinced that the traditional friendly and cooperative relationship between Japan and the Philippines would develop even further through the visit. The prime minister also stated that Japan would not spare its support to the new nations-building efforts of the government of the Philippines led by President Aquino. In reply, while thanking the government and the people of Japan for their warm welcome and expressing appreciation to Japan for its support, the president stated that she hoped that her current visit would contribute to futher enhancing the close relationship between Japan and the Philippines.

2. The two leaders confirmed that economic cooperation from Japan to the Philippines to date has contributed greatly to the economic and social development and the improvement of the people's welfare in the Philippines, and shared the view that it is necessary to further support the efforts of the Philippines to overcome their economic problems. In this regard, the prime minister stated that it is the policy of the Government of Japan to cooperate more than ever for the recovery of the Philippine economy.

The president welcomed such Japanese cooperation and expressed profound gratitude.

3. The two leaders shared views on the necessity of futher promoting trade and investment between Japan and the Philippines for economic recovery of the Philippines, and while taking into consideration the recent changes in the economic structure of the two countries and in the economic environment surrounding the two countries, agreed on the importance of considering specific measures to that end.

4. Pursuant to the above, the two leaders agreed that the two countries would study appropriate steps such as sending of comprehensive missions to the Philippines to discuss, from both short-term and mid-and-long term perspectives, the economic cooperation and other economic relationship between the two countries.

5. The two leaders agreed further that the consultative meeting between the two Foreign Ministries at the sub-ministerial level, as agreed upon by both governments last June, should be held at the earliest possible time.

Further on Talks

OW101241 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told Philippine President Corazon Aquino Monday that Japan will provide 40.4 billion yen in special government loans to the Philippines for construction of a thermal power station in Batangas Province and further economic assistance to reconstruct the Philippine economy, government officials said. Nakasone pledged Japan's economic support when he met with Aquino for an hour at the Akasaka state guesthouse soon after she arrived in Tokyo for a four-day state visit.

The 40.4 billion yen low interest rate loans will be used for the construction of the second Calaca coal power plant in Batangas Province, south of Manila. It will have a generating capacity of 300 megawatts and help to meet the expected power shortage in Luzon Island, which presently consumes 80 percent of the total Philippine power consumption, the officials said.

The Nakasone-Aquino meeting followed a welcoming ceremony at the guesthouse and an audience with Emporer Hirohito at the Imperial Palace. Nakasone extended a heartfelt welcome to Aquino and expressed his belief that the Aquino visit will futher enhance bilateral relations. Aquino briefed Nakasone on her country's economic problems, including a high rate of unemployment, and asked for Japan's assistance to help solve the problems. She also called for increased investment in the Philippines from Japan and the opening up of the Japanese market to Filipino products, as well as expansion of Japanese tourists there.

Nakasone extended Japan's support to the Philippine Government under Aquino in its efforts for reconstructing its economy. "It is the policy of the Government of Japan to cooperate more than ever for the recovery of the Philippine economy," Nakasone stated. He told Aquino that both countries will continue talks on the 14th Japanese official loans and gratis aid, in addition to the special 40.4 billion yen loan for the thermal power station construction, the officials said.

Nakasone agreed with Aquino that it will be necessary to promote trade and investment between the two countries for the economic recovery of the Philippines. Both concurred on the importance of considering specific measures to increase bilateral trade and investment. Nakasone and Aquino also said the two countries would study appropriate steps such as the sending of comprehensive missions to the Philippines to discuss economic cooperation in both short- and long-term perspectives.

Nakasone asked Aquino to take strengthened security measures at airports in Manila to prevent aviation disasters such as the hand grenade blast last month on a Thai airliner if Japanese tourism to the Philippines is to expand. The accident which occurred on October 26, injured 62 passengers and crew members. Aquino said she is instructing authorities concerned to enact stricter security measures, the officials said.

Both leaders agreed that the consultative meeting between the two Foreign Ministries at the sub-ministerial level should be held at the earliest possible date. The proposed meeting was agreed upon by both governments last June.

Aquino is here with an 11-member entourage, including Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion, Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez. Concepcion and Maceda have expressed their desire to meet with their Japanese counterparts, a Foreign Ministry official said.

Aquino's visit to Japan is her third overseas trip since she became president in February, following the overthrow of Ferdinand Marcos. On Tuesday Aquino will meet with Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki, attend a luncheon with Nakasone and visit a Philippine fair at Ginza. She will also deliver a speech at the official residence of speaker of the House of Representatives. On Wednesday, she is expected to meet with business leaders.

ENVOY TO UN SAYS TALKS WITH ANC'S TAMBO PLANNED

OW080617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0455 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] New York, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Japan will intensify talks with black South African opposition leaders to show its rejection of apartheid, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Kiyoaki Kikuchi told the U.N. General Assembly Friday. Japan has invited Oliver Tambo, chairman of the African National Congress (ANC), to visit Japan next spring in a move to promote dialogue with the leader of an antigovernment group opposing apartheid in South Africa, he said.

Kikuchi also said Japan will send an investigating mission to the frontline states, including Zimbabwe, to strengthen economic and technical cooperation. The Ambassador said direct economic pressure on South Africa is the only way to abolish apartheid. Kikuchi said Japan will continue to urge South Africa to release all the political prisoners and to lift the ban on antiapartheid organizations and the declared state of emergency there.

NAKASONE ON YEN-EUROPEAN CURRENCIES REALIGNMENT

OW071115 Tokyo KYODO in English 0812 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said Friday he wants a continuation of exchange rate realignment between the Japanese yen and European currencies, which is similar to a recent Japan-Washington agreement to stabilize the dollar-yen exchange rate. Nakasone did not elaborate on the realignment.

Nakasone was referring to a joint statement October 31 by Japanese Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker, in which both countries agreed to cooperate in stabilizing the dollar-yen exchange rate.

Nakasone made the remarks at a meeting with David Rockefeller, North American chairman of the Trilateral Commission, and Georges Berthoin, European chairman of the commission. Berthoin told Nakasone that coordination of foreign exchange policy between Japan and the U.S. is significant also for the Europeans.

The Trilateral Commission is a panel in which private leaders from Japan, North America and Europe discuss pressing problems facing their countries.

NAKASONE AGAINST FURTHER RISE IN YEN'S VALUE

OW100450 Tokyo KYODO in English 0448 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 10 KYODO -- Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakasone said Monday he does not want the yen tc rise further in value against the U.S. dollar. Testifying before the upper house Budget Committee, Nakasone indicated he would like the yen to stay around 160 yen per dollar.

Exchange rates should mirror the fundamental economic strength of countries, he said, adding: rates of 160 yen or 162-163 yen reflect fundamentals and a further appreciation is not necessary. The yen traded at the 162 yen level in Tokyo trading Monday.

He expressed opposition to restoration of a system of fixed exchange rates or establishment of target zones aimed at limiting currency rate swings within certain ranges. These systems would distort domestic markets because the amount of funds available for currency speculation is much larger than five or 10 years ago, Nakasone explained. Exchange rate stability should be sought through policy coordination among countries and adjustment of the industrial structure, he added.

NAKASONE ON 4-PERCENT ECONOMIC GROWTH TARGET

OW071111 Tokyo KYODO 0741 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 7 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, while acknowledging the economic slowdown caused by the strong yen, pledged all-out efforts Friday to achieve a 4 percent real growth in the current fiscal year. Testifying before the House of Councillors Budget Committee, he said that meeting the official target is still possible despite falling imports if the country succeeds in spurring domestic demand.

Nakasone said he does not anticipate the yen's further appreciation, adding the present yen-dollar exchange rates "reflect the fundamentals" of Japan and the United States. The yen closed at 163.30 yen to the dollar on the Tokyo foreign exchange market Friday.

The prime minister cited a 3.6 trillion yen pump-priming package, a postwar low of a 3 percent official discount rate and a recent joint Japan-U.S. announcement on exchange rates as key steps toward achieving the 4 percent growth target.

Two Socialist Party lawmakers questioned Nakasone about the government's fiscal and economic policies in connection with a supplementary budget passed Thursday by the House of Representatives.

Labor Minister Takushi Hirai, appearing before the same upper house Budget Committee, warned that the nation's unemployment rate, which has been in the 2 percent range in recent months, may top 3 percent if the present situation continues. He stressed that expansion of domestic demand is needed to create new jobs.

NODONG SINMUN MARKS SOVIET OCTOBER REVOLUTION

SK080859 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2131 GMT 6 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN, 7 November Editioral: "Along the Great Banner of October]

[Text] Today marks the 69th anniversary of the Great Socialist Revolution. On the occasion of this day, our people send the Soviet people warm congratulations and fraternal greetings.

It was 69 years ago, under the leadership of V. I. Lenin and the Bolshevik Party, that the Russian working class overthrew the landlord and capitalist class with revolutionary violence and attained victory for the Socialist Revolution. The victory of the October Socialist Revolution was a fundamental turning point in the Russian people's life. A new-type of socialist state was born for the first time in the history of mankind and the Russian workers and peasants, who had to suffer in the dark from the shackles of capital, became the masters of their country and of their own destiny, and began to follow the road of a new society, free from exploitation and oppression. The October Revolution brought an end to the myth of eternal capitalism opened a new era of passing from capitalism to socialism, a new era of world revolution, and evoked the working class and the working popular masses of the world to heroic resistance for class liberation and national liberation.

Truly, the victory of the October Revolution was an immortal achievement in world history, accomplished by Lenin, the Bolshevik Party, and the Russian working class for the world's exploited and oppressed people. Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, noted: Because of Leninism, the October Socialist Revolution triumphed and the first proletarian dictatorial [tokchae] state was born.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the founding of the world's first proletarian dictatorial state was the great victory of Leninism. V. I. Lenin, the genius of mankind, creatively developed Marxism and put forward Leninism in conformity with the historical conditions of the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, founded the Bolshevik Party, and, inspiring the Bolshevik Party and the working class to a heroic armed struggle at a decisive time of revolution, founded the world's first socialist state.

The October Revolution was the event in the history of mankind which clearly and firmly provided the valuable truth that the leader plays a decisive role in the revolutionary movement of the working class. Since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Soviet people have trod an arduous but glorious road following the banner of October. The Soviet people have firmly defended the gains of October, defeating the repeated antirevolutionary maneuvers of the class enemies at home and abroad to obliterate the noble fruition of revolution, and built socialism ahead of others, following the road which no one had trod in the (?oppression) of capitalism.

During World War II, the Soviet people waged a heroic struggle, won victory in the antifascist front for liberation, honorable defended the freedom and independence of their country, and decisively contributed to the cause of liberating mankind. After the war, they reconstructed the destroyed economy and turned the Soviet Union into a strong modern socialist power.

Many years have passed since the victory of the October Revolution. During this period, unprecedented revolutionary changes have taken place on the earth, and the world has been fundamentally changed. Socialism has triumphed in many countries of the world, not confined to one country. Hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America are leading a new and creative life, breaking away from the subjugation and oppression of imperialism and colonialism. Many countries aspire to socialism. It is an unstoppable trend that countries and nations follow the road to socialism and that socialism is continuously strengthened and developed. The superiority of socialism is becoming greater with each passing day, and the socialist forces are becoming exceedingly powerful. Socialism is ever-victorious, and no force can stop its advance.

Today, the fraternal Soviet people are demonstrating the might of socialism and effecting a new upturn in social life and socialist construction. Under the leadership of the CPSU headed by respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, all Soviet people have launched into the struggle to carry out the decision of their 27th party congress. The party's leadership role has been enhanced, the exertion of human factors made greater, and organization- and discipline-mindedness are being strengthened in social life. Scientific and technological progress is being made in all sectors of the people's economy, and the intensity and efficiency of production have been enhanced. The Soviet Union has undergone changes with each passing day through creative and active efforts to comprehensively complete socialism.

The Soviet Union has waged a consistent struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and to defend world peace and security. The CPSU and the Soviet Government have put forward many active peace proposals, including the proposal to ban nuclear tests, to realize nuclear arms control, to prevent the militarization of space, to abolish nuclear weapons and chemical weapons completely by the end of this century, to convert the Asian and Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons, and have made active efforts to realize these. In last August, they again decided to extend the unilateral nuclear test moratorium until 1 January 1987. During the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik some time ago, they put forward bold initiative and constructive proposals for nuclear arms control and made serious efforts to realize them.

All this is the manifestation of the peace-loving position and the noble sense of responsibility of the Soviet party and government for the cause of world peace. The Korean people congratulate the fraternal Soviet people on their brilliant success in revolution and construction and actively support the efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union for world peace and security.

The Korean-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation have grown from deep historical roots, and are based on relations of class alliance. The communists and people of Korea and the Soviet Union have struggled together for a long time to realize a common objective and ideal. The Soviet people assisted our people with blood in their cause to liberate the country, and sent us material and spiritual support and encouragement whenever we had a difficult time in our revolution. Todas as well, the Soviet people actively support and cooperate with our people's struggle for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean-Soviet friendship has been in full bloom in recent years amid the interest of the leaders of the two countries. Since the meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Soviet party and state leaders in 1984, Korean-Soviet relations of friendship have entered a new stage of development.

A new chapter was added to the comprehensive development of the Korean-Soviet relations of friendship when the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union some time ago, had a significant meeting with the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev amid special welcome and hospitality, deepened mutual understanding and trust, and promoted relations of intimacy.

Our people will in the future, as in the past, advance shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet people along the single road of common struggle for peace, socialism, and communism as class brothers, as allies, and will make every effort to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The future of the Soviet people advancing under the banner of the great Leninism, the banner of October, will always be filled with victory and glory.

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS OCTOBER REVOLUTION

SK092359 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The Pyongyang meeting to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution was held at the People's Palace of Culture on the afternoon of 6 November. Placed in front of the meeting place were the portraits of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In the background of the rostrum were the national flags of our country and the Soviet Union and the numbers 1917-1986. Placed in the meeting place were the slogans reading: Long live the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union. Participating in the meeting were Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kim Pok-sin, Comrade Kang Hui-won, functionaries of relevant sectors Kim Yong-chae, Chong Song-nam, Yi Mong-ho, and the working people in the city. Invited to the meeting were Nikolay Mikhaylovich Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK; personnel of the Soviet Embassy; members of the visiting Soviet-Korean Friendship Society delegation led by Aleksandr Biryukov, deputy minister of the Soviet Light Industry and vice chairman of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society; members of other Soviet delegations; and other Soviet guests. As the members of the rostrum appeared in the meeting place, the Juvenile Corps members offered bouquets to the Soviet guests. The meeting began with the playing of the Soviet and the DPRK national anthems. Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, spoke first at the meeting.

Kim Yong-chae's Speech

SK110806 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Report on speech by Kim Yong-chae, chairman of the Korean Soviet Friendship Society Central Committee and DPRK minister of communications, at a mass rally marking the 69th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary on 6 November at the People's Palace of Culture -- portions recorded]

[Text] [Begin recording] Together with the Soviet comrades, we are today celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution at a time when the traditional Korean-Soviet friendship is now blossoming and developing onto a high stage since the historic visit to the Soviet Union by the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I convey to the Soviet comrades present here and to all the Soviet people warm congratulations and fraternal greetings from our people. [applause] The October Socialist Revolution carried out by the Russian working class under the leadership of the great Lenin and the Bolshevik Party was a historic event that opened a new era -- a new era of the world revolution transforming capitalism to socialism. The Russian working class and popular working masses became the first in the world to establish a state of workers and peasants by achieving victory of the socialist revolution after cutting off the fetters of capitalism by revolutionary violence.

The October Revolution shown as a beacon for the world's exploited working people and oppressed nations suffering from capitalist suppression to a vigorous struggle for class liberation and national liberation. After the victory of the October Revolution, the Soviet people have successfully blazed the socialist path on their own exclusive terms under the Leninist banner, amid a seige laid by the imperialists.

The Soviet people honorably defended the gains of the October Revolution by smashing the repeated aggression, interference, subversive and undermining maneuvers of the external imperialists and domestic counterrevolutionary forces and have successfully carried out such difficult tasks as socialist industrialization and agricultural collectivization.

During World War II the Soviet armed forces and people greatly contributed to liberating the people of many countries in Europe and Asia from the yoke of fascist slaves by defeating fascist Germany and militarist Japan. In the postwar period, the Soviet people not only restored and developed the national economy destroyed by the war in a short period of time, but they have transformed the Soviet Union into a greater socialist state through their creative labor and struggle.

Since the plenary meeting in April 1985, new revolutionary changes have taken place in the Soviet Union. Under the leadership of the CPSU led by the respected Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the ardent Marxist-Leninist and talented political activist, the role of the party's leadership has risen, the organizational and disciplinary aspects of social life in all fields has been strengthened, and great progress has been made in the struggle to intensify the economy in terms of science and technology and to increase the effectiveness of production, as well as consummate socialism as a whole in the Soviet Union. [applause]

The 27th CPSU Congress adopted the policy of promoting the nation's social and economic development as the party's strategic line and thus opened an immense prospect for the Soviet people advancing toward communism. The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the fact that new upswings have taken place in the Soviet Union and that everything is energetically progressing. They wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Soviet people, who are united firmly around the CPSU, brilliant victory in the struggle to implement the decisions of the 27th party congress and to fulfill the targets of the 12th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule. [applause]

Peace is an essential demand of socialism. The Soviet state, which was born as a result of the victory of the October Socialist Revolution, has claimed peace as its consistant policy from the day it came into being. Proceeding from their noble sense of responsibility for the cause of world peace, the CPSU and the Soviet state have recently put forward successively peace proposals of various kinds.

In his statement issued on 15 January this year and on various other occasions such as the 27th party congress, the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has put forward such proposals as a plan to create a comprehensive international security system; ban on nuclear testing; reduction of nuclear arms; the prevention of the militarization of space; the complete abolition of nuclear and chemical weapons by the end of this century; and turning Asia and the Pacific region into a zone of peace and cooperation free from nuclear weapons.

Last August, the Soviet Union once again took the measure of extending the period of unilaterally freezing nuclear testing until 1 January 1987. By arranging the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik on its own intitative not long ago, the Soviet Union has put forward bold initiatives and constructive proposals for the reduction of nuclear arms.

This is a clear expression of the Soviet party and government's Leninist peace-loving policy. Our people actively support the Soviet Union's peaceful proposals designed to defend peace and security in the world and highly appreciate the efforts being made by the Soviet party, government, and people for their realization. [applause]

Comrades, the historic victory of the October Socialist Revolution has proved the decisive role of a leader played in the revolutionary movement of the working class, and has given great encouragement to our people, who suffered from feudal oppression and the suppressive, colonial rule of the Japanese imperialists for a long time.

In our country, the communist movement and national liberation movement have been able to advance on the single-track road of victory and glory because the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim-Il-song was upheld as the great leader [suryong]. [applause]

Our people achieved the historical cause of liberating the fatherland by waging a protracted anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

In the days that followed national liberation, our people turned our country, a world-famous backward colony and semifeudal society, into an independent socialist state possessing an advanced socialist system, modern industries, developed rural economy, and brilliant national culture by implementing the lines of our party, which creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to our society in a way that corresponds to the concrete reality of our country.

Today, all the party members and working people in our country, rallying firmly around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, are vigorously struggling to hasten the complete victory of socialism and national reunification by successfully carrying out the three revolutions -- ideological, technological, and cultural.

Through the recent election of deputies to the Eighth SPA, our people have not only consolidated our revolutionary power -- a powerful weapon for revolution and construction -- but they have also vigorously demonstrated the indomitable might of our people, who are firmly united behind the party and leader in one single ideology and will once again. [applause]

Today, bringing an end to national division and reunifying the fatherland by independent and peaceful means is the most pressing task facing our people. The question of the peaceful reunification of Korea is an important issue directly linked to the question of defending peace in Asia and the world. [end recording]

The speaker went on to expose the fact that the U.S. imperialists, who are dreaming about dominating the world, are beefing up their aggressive military force on a large scale, including nuclear weapons of various descriptions, while strengthening their aggressive maneuvers in Asia and the Pacific and are running riot to provoke a new war of aggression in Korea while pursuing their maneuvers of fabricating a tripartite military alliance among the U.S. imperialists, Japan, and South Korea.

After mentioning the steadfast efforts of our party and the government of the Republic to ease tension created on the Korean peninsula, to defend peace, and to solve the question of Korean reunification by peaceful means, the speaker noted that none of our sincere peace proposals has been realized due to the U.S. imperialists' and the South Korean puppets' opposition.

The speaker also exposed the fact that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique, terrified by the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democratization that is daily surging among the South Korean people, is now creating a violent whirlwind of suppression.

Stressing that the Soviet party and government has always supported and backed our people's cause of national reunification, the speaker said that this is great encouragement to our people, who are struggling to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The speaker continued as follows: [Begin recording] Comrades, Korea and the Soviet Union are linked to each other by strong ties of fraternal friendship. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Korea and the Soviet Union are friendly neighbors linked to each other across a river. The peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union are class brothers and close comrades-in-arms who have struggled together for a long period for their common ideals and goals. Relations between the peoples of our two countries are true relations of friendship and cooperation established between class brothers based on proletarian internationalism and the invincible relations of indomitable alliance between revolutionary comrades which have been consolidated and developed in the course of joint struggle for victory of peace and socialist and the communist cause against imperialism.

The communists and peoples of the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union have long fought together to achieve their common ideals and goals. By displaying their noble internationalist spirit, the fraternal Soviet people helped our people's cause of national liberation with blood and gave us material and spiritual assistance during the difficult periods of the last fatherland liberation war and postwar rehabilitation and construction. Even today, the Soviet people actively support and cooperate with our Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction and peaceful reunification of the country.

The historic meeting between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev in Moscow in October was an epochal event which occupies a special place in fully expanding and developing Korean-Soviet relations of friendship, which have entered a new stage of development in the wake of the meeting between the highest leaders of the two countries in May 1984. [applause]

Strengthening the friendship and unity between the two countries of Korea and the Soviet Union contributes greatly to expanding and developing the international communist movement and the world peace movement, as well as to strengthening the unity among the socialist countries.

Our people will always advance shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Soviet people on the single-track road of struggle for peace, socialism, and communism, and against imperialism, and will make every effort possible to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries in a way that corresponds to the demand of the developing situation. [applause]

The fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, the two countries, and two peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union will be immortal and indomitable.

Long live the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause] Long live the indomitable militant friendship and unity between the peoples of the two countries -- Korea and the Soviet Union! [applause] [End recording]

Nikolay Shubnikov's Speech

SK100714 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1230 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Speech by Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to the DPRK, at a Pyongyang mass meeting held on 6 November at the People's Palace of Culture to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- portions recorded in Russian, with simultaneous translation into Korean]

[Text] [Begin recording] Dear comrades: I first of all extend sincere thanks to the leading group of the WPK Central Committee and the Government of the DPRK for organizing this mass meeting marking the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. [applause] We are particulary satisfied over the fact that the recent goodwill visit to the Soviet Union by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, was successfully concluded and that all of us were greatly impressed by the results of the cordial meetings and talks between Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song in Moscow.

In his speech, Comrade Kim Yong-chae made outstanding statements on the CPSU and the Government of the Soviet Union and highly appraised the activities of our party and people. I express my sincere thanks for this.

The October Socialist Revolution was an event which opened a new era in the world's history. The historic significance of this great event of the 20th century has been more clearly manifested with the passage of time. In its half-century long [word indistinct], the Communist Party continued the cause of Marx and Engels under the leadership of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and lifted the banner of the struggle for socialism while developing the revolutionary tradition of the international labor movement.

The Leninist party organized and consolidated the Russian proletarian peasants and nonproletarian working masses and thus led our people to the socialist revolution for the first time in the history of mankind.

The victory of the October Socialist Revolution opened a road of socialism to the Soviet people. In the past period, the Soviet people have won numerous glorious victories. However, the most important result of the devoted struggle of the Soviet workers, farmers, and intellectuals and their [word indistinct] are the fact that they have built the Soviet Union into a powerful advanced socialist state and [word indistinct]. Precisely herein lies the great superiority of socialism over capitalism.

Socialism has become an attractive social system for the working people of all countries of the world due to its [word indistinct] and superiority. The ideology of October, the ideology of Marx and Lenin, has greatly influenced the course of world history. Almost half of mankind is advancing toward the road of socialism. The socialist community is strengthening and developing and has become a reliable guarantee for world peace. [End recording]

The reporter indicated the successes that the Soviet people have attained in economic and cultural construction and in all fields of their social lives by vigorously waging the struggle to implement the programmatic task set forth at the 27th party congress under the tested leadership of the CPSU headed by esteemed Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

Saying that the major tasks for the economic and social development in the Soivet Union prescribe the CPSU's external policy, the reporter indicated that the basis of the Soviet Union's external policy is to enable the Soviet people to carry out their social and economic construction under solid peace and free circumstances. Saying that socialism rejects war, the reporter continued:

[Begin recording] Our party has made all possible efforts to prevent the world from being driven into the holocaust of nuclear war and guarantee the possibility for the Soviet people and people of the world to live amid peace and security. This is a most important task.

On the other hand, however, the present U.S. Administration has continued seeking its wild ambition to (?dominate the world), ignoring the interests of mankind. Such a position and way of thinking of the U.S. Administration is a very dangerous because the U.S. Administration has subordinated war, peace, and the destiny of mankind for the interests of war industry enterprises.

The meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and the U.S. President Reagan in Reykjavik on 11 and 12 October this year once again demonstrated the Soviet Union's flexible stand toward the overall problems of the world. The Reykjavik meeting ended without any result because of Washington's stand. However, this does not mean that the meeting was meaningless. We note with deep feelings of gratitude that we are advancing shoulder to shoulder with the DPRK, our faithful comrade-in-arms and ally, in the struggle for peace and people's security.

The peace initiatives taken by the Soviet Union in recent years have aroused great repercussions in the hearts of the Korean people. The full support of the DPRK to the constructive stand adopted by the Soviet Union at the Reykjavik Soviet-U.S. meeting -- which was a historic event [words indistinct] in effecting a historic turn in abolishing nuclear weapons and in international relations -- was a great encouragement to us.

We highly evaluate the external policy of the WPK headed by esteemed Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, to provide peaceful circumstances in which the Korean people can lead a life in their own way. We sincerely rejoice over the successes attained by the Korean people in socialist construction and in the implementation of the important social and economic tasks set forth at the Sixth WPK Congress.

We are firmly convinced that new successes will be registered in establishing the material and technolgical foundations in the DPRK and continuously pushing ahead with [word indistinct] on the road of the great October in People's Korea. For the people to firmly unite around the WPK Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song is a guarantee for precisely this. The results of the recently held elections are new proof of this firm unity. The elections were a clear demonstration of the unity between the party and the people.

The WPK has not only resolved various problems arising in developing domestic affairs, but has also waged active foreign policies to strengthen the international position of the country.

The Soviet Union highly evaluates the efforts of the WPK and the government of the DRPK to ease the situation on the Korean peninsula. In particular, the Soviet Union highly evaluates the proposal for making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone and the proposal for holding tripartite talks to replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and to adopt a joint nonaggression declaration between the North and South. The Soviet Union strongly demands that the U.S. military occupation of the Southern part of the Korean peninsula be liquidated. The Soviet Union has supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Guaranteeing a genuine security on the Korean peninsula is an important factor for establishing the comprehensive security system in Asia and the Pacific. The [word indistinct] of Asia and the Pacific in the Soviet Union's foreign policy is a part of the foreign policy of the CPSU. The Soviet Union has appealed to jointly guarantee ways for comprehensively resolving the problems of peace, security, and cooperation in this region and has advanced a series of constructive initiatives for this.

The speech in Vladivostok by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, advanced a comprehensive plan to prevent Asia and the Pacific from becoming a stage of tension and confrontation and appealed to the (?Asian and Pacific countries) to actively participate in the overall process to found an international security system in this region.

The Soviet Union has the will to actively participate in the system for cooperation in Asia and the Pacific if the system is enforced under the principles of mutual benefit, equality, and democracy, and if there is no obstacle to the participation of all countries concerned in this region.

Comrades: The Leninist foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government is based on the reliable foundation [words indistinct]. The Soviet people are well aware of the fact that the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries in the international arena are very important.

We are pleased with the close cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in the international arena. Our economic cooperation has been strengthened and developed. Soviet-Korean friendship, which is based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, and which has been [words indistinct] has been further strengthened and developed.

We note with satisfaction that our contacts have been more active and have become useful. Since the visit to the Soviet Union in 1984 by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, Soviet-Korean friendship has been expanded and strengthened in many fields, and cooperation between the two countries in many fields -- political, economic, and cultural -- has become more active. [applause]

The fraternal and allied character of the relations between our two people was clearly demonstrated in the functions celebrating the 25th anniversary of the concluding the Soviet-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which has outstandingly contributed to the interests of the people of our two countries and to the cause of peace and security in the Far East.

The historic goodwill visit to the Soviet Union in October by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, which was made at the invitation of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, was an event of great political significance. [applause]

The meetings and talks between Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song were conducted in a warm and friendly atmosphere and were filled with a spirit of cordial friendship. The talks and meetings between the leaders of the CPSU and the WPK not only further consolidated the bilateral relations between our two parties, our two countries, and our two peoples and deepened cooperation between the Soviet Union and the DPRK in many fields, but also resolved issues on strengthening the ties of our two countries in the struggle for peace and security. Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the importance of the struggle for the improvement of the Asian and Pacific situation, which will contribute to a peaceful resolution of the Korean question. The results of the Soviet visit by Comrade Kim Il-song showed that the CPSU and the WPK, the Soviet Union and the DPRK, and the Soviet and Korean people will vigorously wage a joint struggle against imperialism, for peace, and for the victory of communism, and socialism. [applause]

Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution! [applause] Long live the immortal and fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples! [applause] [end recording]

'ILLEGAL' UNIONS URGED TO VOLUNTARILY DISBAND

SK080100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Labor Minister Yi Hon-ki yesterday called for voluntary disbandment of 14 illegal "leftist-oriented" labor organizations.

He warned that his ministry will forcibly disband the organizations if they do not comply with the ministry request.

In a statement, the labor minister disclosed that 14 illegally established organizations have been involved in various labor disputes, while instigating industrial workers to stage unauthorized strikes or work stoppages.

Yi charged that the dissident labor bodies have taken part in many violent demonstrations which had nothing to do with labor affairs, creating social unrest.

The minister called on industrial workers affiliated with the underground labor organizations to voluntarily give up their membership.

The 14 leftist labor bodies included the Chonggye Garment Union, the United Union of Labor Movement in Seoul, the Council for Promotion of Workers' Welfare and a memorial commission for Chon Tae-il, a late unionist.

Yi also urged five educational groups which have imbued workers with leftist ideologies to disband themselves.

The ministry will drive all "disguised" employees out of industrial plants and prevent such employees from infiltrating into workplaces, the statement said.

It said many "disguised" employees have touched off various labor disputes at workplaces. The term refers to those who gain jobs usually at plants after forging their educational background.

"The ministry will mop up all individuals or groups destroying industrial peace and refer them to law enforcement authorities for stern punishment," Yi said.

He said, "We will do all we can to prevent third parties from interfering with labor disputes."

Labor laws stipulate that a third party guilty of instigating labor disputes will be imprisioned as long as five years or face a fine of up to 10 million won.

Noting that some dismissed employees and student radicals illegally organized leftist labor bodies and masterminded violent labor disputes, Yi demanded that such labor organizations be disbanded voluntarily.

The minister said that a growing number of radical leftists have attempted to infiltrate into industrial firms to spur workers to stage labor protests.

POLICE ORDER MINTONGNYON DISBANDED VOLUNTARILY

SK090036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Police authorities yesterday served notice on the United Minjung (People) Movement for Unification and Democracy, ordering it to disband voluntarily by Monday.

The notice was delivered in person to the headquarters of the most outspoken dissident body at about 11 a.m. yesterday.

In the note, police said they had to take due action to affect dissolution of the organization.

Police warned in the note that the dissident body would be called to account for all problems that arise if the body defies the order.

The organization, commonly called "Mintongnyon," is a kind of federation of various religious and labor circles.

Headquartered at the Bundo building in Changchung-dong, Seoul, the body is led by Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, who recently drew a three years' prison term on trial.

He was indicted on charges of having instigated the May 3 riot in Inchon and unrest at Seoul National University.

However, the police notice to disband the dissident organization is applied to its headquarters and four branches in Seoul, Kyongsang-pukto, Kyongsang-namdo and Kangwon-do.

Its 24 sub-organizations will not be affected by the police warning notice.

The notice said "voluntary disbandment" of the organization is deemed "favorable" to the social stability in consideration of its illegal activities on 10 occasions since May.

In the notice, the police warned all "unfortunate" happening resulting from the defiance of the notice will be placed under the responsibility of the dissident organization.

In the notice delivered to the Seoul branch of the organization, the police pointed out that it was an unregistered body disturbing social stability.

The branch has often been a place for sit-in rally scattered "anti-state" leaflets and spread "impure" messages onto the streets, through amplifiers, the notice said.

The notice sent in the name of the police chief of the Sodaemun Police Station made it clear that the police, in charge of social security, decided not to overlook the situation idly any longer.

Mintongnyon Official Responds

SK090042 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The "Mintongnyon" announced yesterday that will struggle against the government's attempt to disband it by mobilizing all its strength.

Kye Hun-che, acting chairman of the dissident organizaion, said, government's order is unconstitutional. It amounts to a decree under martial law.

"It is a vicious plot schemed by the present regime which is eager to prolong its military dictatorship by all means," he said.

He said the Mintongnyon is a legitimate organization formed in accordance with the article of the freedom of organization stipulated in the Constitution.

"Therefore, we don't have any obligations to register it with the government and the government has no right to order a disbandment," he said.

"We will continue our struggle to realize democratization and national unification which are the goals of "Mintongnyon" and will keep our office open," the dissident said.

Meanwhile, high-level members of the organization held an emergency meeting in which they discussed measures against the disbandment order.

NJP'S NO TAE-U ON 'INEVITABLE' USE OF FORCE

SK081313 Seoul YONHAP in English 1306 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP) -- No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, said Saturday the use of force would be inevitable against violent attempts to overthrow the nation.

"I am convinced that our political schedule, despite many difficulties expected to come with it, would go ahead as planned, when we strive for it steadfastly," No said. "However, we can hardly afford to use only dialogue in coping with attempts to disrupt public order and overthrow the nation by violent means," he said. No made remarks, while briefing Gaston Sigur, assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs, on Korea's political situation largely involving constitutional revision.

The ruling party chairman, however, pledged to continue efforts to solve major poliical problems through dialogue and negotiation with opposition parties. "There had been a consensus on anti-communist policy among the entire nation, including ruling and opposition politicans. However, leftist radical forces emerged recently, trying to affiliate themselves with established political parties," he said.

No said there are, on the other hand, positive signs such as the successful staging of the Asian games and sound economic situation, which will work favorably for the political timetable.

SIGUR MEETS WITH NKDP PRESIDENT YI MIN-U

SK080320 Seoul YONHAP in English 0306 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 8 (YONHAP) -- Gaston Sigur, assistant U.S. secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, met Saturday morning with Yi Min-u, president of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party. In a one-hour meeting in Yi's office in the National Assembly building, Yi briefed Sigur on the political situation in Korea since the Feb. 12 general elections and explained why the NKDP is pushing for the establishment of a presidential system, an NKDP official said. The National Assembly is currently making efforts to revise the nation's constitution to set up a new governmental structure.

Yi told the U.S. official that the NKDP wants to let the people choose what form of government to establish under the amended constitution. The State Department official did not give a clear response on the matter, however, according to a source.

Sigur, who arrived here Thursday evening, paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan and held a series of meetings with government and political leaders, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The oppposition party maintains the positions that a presidential system should be set up and that the president should be elected by popular direct vote, while the ruling DJP insists on the adoption of a parliamentary system.

The United States is not in a position to support the positions of either the ruling or opposition party, Sigur said, according to Kim Hyon-yu, floor leader of the opposition party.

Sigur said he hopes that the ruling and opposition forces will engage in dialogue and compromise to avert a possible crisis, Kim added. The U.S. official said he knew nothing about rumors of an impending crisis and added that both sides should renounce ideas of resorting to physical power under all circumstances, according to the floor leader.

REDUCTION OF TRADE DEFICIT WITH JAPAN PLANNED

SK100231 Seoul YONHAP in English 0215 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean government Monday finalized a plan to reduce the nation's trade deficit with Japan to 2 billion U.S. dollars by 1991. The deficit, which now runs about 5.5 billion dollars, is expected to reach 8.2 billion dollars by 1990 and 7.7 billion dollars by 1991. The plan, formulated by the Trade and Industry Ministry, calls for a reduction in Korea's trade deficit with Japan to 3.2 billion dollars by 1990 and to 2.0 billion dollars by 1991.

In a related move, the government will strongly request Japan to lower tariffs and expand generalized system of preference (GSP) favors for Korean goods and to open its market more widely to Korean goods by rectifying its non-tariff trade barriers, a ministry official said.

Domestically, the government will write off income taxes on a predetermined amount of exports to Japan and impose no taxes on overseas market cultivation funds, regarding them as losses. Other administrative and financial favors for exports to Japan include expanded loans for both production of export goods and production facilities and eased management of export support loans already extended. The government will also encourage the use of home-made machines, machine parts and materials by reducing their imports from Japan by 3.1 billion dollars, 3.6 billion dollars and 4.5 billion dollars, respectively, between 1989 and 1991.

Firms shifting their import sources from Japan to the United States and other countries will be given all the necessary funds in loans that will be redeemable over 10 years at an annual interest rate of 5 percent.

Other measures in the plan include enhancing Korean firms' competitive edge on overseas markets by stabilizing the exchange rate between the won currency and the Japanese yen, lowering domestic interest rates to the international level and maintaining price and wage hikes at the level of the nation's trade rivals.

NAKASONE DELIVERY OF CHON NOTE TO CHINA DENIED

SK100323 Seoul YONHAP in English 0315 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 10 (YONHAP) -- The Korean government Monday denied a published report that President Chon Tu-hwan had Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone deliver a personal message to China during the Japanese leader's visit to Beijing. "The government never asked Prime Minister Nakasone to convey President Chon's personal letter or any other message in whatever form to China on the occasion of his visit to Beijing," a foreign ministry spokesman said. Since Nakasone, as leader of South Korea's friend, is well aware of the Korean government's position concerning China, the spokesman said, it appears that he conveyed Tokyo's stand in the way he understands Seoul's intention.

Although Beijing and Seoul do not have diplomatic ties, they have recently stepped up contacts in sports and other non-political areas. On Monday, Japan is expected to inform the government of the results of Nakasone's visit to China via the Korean embassy in Tokyo, the spokesman added.

CORRECTION TO YI KI-PAEK'S STATEMENT ON DAM

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Yi Ki-paek's Statement on North's Dam Project" published in the 7 November Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page E 1, paragraph seven, line three:

...perpetrate such outrageous atrocities as the fratricidal Korean...(changing word "actions" to "atrocities")

LEADERS GREET USSR ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

OW080515 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1507 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Nov (MONTSAME) -- Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the MPR People's Great Hural, and Dumaagiyn Sodnom, chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, today sent a message of greetings to Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The full text of the message of greetings follows:

To Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Comrade Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; the Kremlin, Moscow.

Dear Comrades,

On behalf of the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Council of Ministers, and all the working people of the MPR as well as on our own behalf, we send you, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the USSR Council of Ministers and fraternal Soviet people our warm greetings and sincere congratulations in connection with the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The history of the world does not know of another event that so drastically changed the destiny of all mankind as the October Revolution of 1917, which has determined the main trend and the basic lines of development of human society. The victory of the October Revolution started a new era of radical revolutionary changes in the world, the replacement of capitalism with a communist social-economic structure.

Continuing the work started by great October, the Soviet people have covered a glorious path of struggle and victories and achieved outstanding attainments in the building of a developed socialist society. Now the Soviet people under the wise leadership of their tested vanguard are fulfilling strategic tasks for perfecting socialism and speeding up the social-economic development of Soviet society as was outlined by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The USSR, the first workers and peasants state in the world, has held the banner of October high and with honor during the entire period of its existence and is consistently conducting a struggle for a stable peace and universal security, for the freedom and independence of the people.

The CPSU and the Soviet state are making gigantic efforts for freeing mankind from the nuclear threat forever and ensuring a peaceful life on earth. Convincing proof of this is the package of concrete measures for the gradual elimination of mass annihilation weapons advanced by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the pledge undertaken by the Soviet Union not to be first to use nuclear weapons, and the repeated extension of the unilateral moratorium on any kind of nuclear tests.

The true aspiration of the Soviet Union to ensure reliable universal security was again demonstrated at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik. The working people of socialist Mongolia fully support the bold and far-reaching Soviet proposals, which are a real alternative to the dangerous policy of confrontation and speeding up the arms race being conducted by the U.S. adminstration.

The MPR is fully determined to continue contributing to the joint struggle of the socialist countries for creating a comprehensive internationals security system, for achieving pan-Asian and Pacific Ocean security through the joint efforts of forces in the region, and for freeing mankind from the threat of nuclear war.

The Mongolian Communists and MPR working people, true to the legacies of V.I. Lenin and D. Sukhe Bator will continue to do their utmost for the growth and strengthening of the indissoluble Mongolian-Soviet friendship and fruitful cooperation on the basis of the firm principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, for the benefit of the people of our countries, and in the name of strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the countries of the socialist community and the world communist movement.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you dear comrades and the fraternal Soviet people new outstanding successes in the implementation of the historic decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and in the struggle for ensuring stable peace and security for the people.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LPRP CONGRESS

OW091329 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1355 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 8 Nov 86 (MONTSAME) -- At the invitation of the LPRP Central Committee, an MPRP delegation, headed by B. Dejid, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee, left here today for Vientiane to take part in the work of the Fourth LPRP Congress.

At the capital's Bayant-Uhaa Airport, the delegation was seen off by T. Namsray, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee; R. Tsanganhu, and S. Bold, chiefs of MPRP Central Committee departments, as well as Khamkeng Saignakeo, the LPDR ambassador to the MPR, and V.N. Shetinin, counselor at the USSR Embassy in the MPR.

HUN SEN INTERVIEWED ON RESISTANCE, SRV TROOPS

BK081222 Hong Kong AFP in English 1212 GMT 8 Nov 86

[By Laurent Maillard]

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 8 (AFP) -- Cambodian resistance guerrillas still cause "real difficulties" for the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, but no longer threaten its existence, Cambodian Premier Hun Sen has said.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Hun Sen said he still hoped that a negotiated settlement of the conflict could be reached with resistance, although it was necessary to "keep waiting" for a breakthrough. He acknowledged that there were still "some small acts of sabotage here or there in the country," but said that their impact was "much less great" than claimed by the Khmer Rouge resistance group or its backer, China.

Mr Hun Sen stated repeatedly during the interview that Cambodian Leader Heng Samrin's government "continues to face real security difficulties along the border with Thailand." There, he said, it must deal not only with guerrilla incursions, but also "the Thai Army, in daily combat."

Mr Hun Sen repeated accusations made recently in Phnom Penh that Thai forces have since mid-October been occupying a hill two kilometers (1.2 miles) inside Cambodia, and demanded that they be withdrawn.

He contended that the resistance was no longer "a danger capable of provoking the collapse" of his government. "Despite its current difficulties, the People's Republic of Kampuchea (Cambodia) can stand on its own feet," he said, adding that he was convinced that the military situation would permit a withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from his country in 1990. Plans to withdraw in 1990 the estimated 140,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia to shore up Mr Heng Samrin's rule were announced last year by Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

Mr Hun Sen reiterated a proposal made in August by the three Indochinese countries to open talks with resistance, so long as the Khmer Rouge, who ruled Cambodia before Vietnamese troops overthrew them in 1978, were excluded from the negotiations. The goal of such talks, he said, would be national reconciliation founded on the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the elimination of the Khmer Rouge.

He acknowledged that there was disagreement on these points between the parties in the conflict, that the diplomatic situation was "stagnant." However, he said he was encouraged by the fact that "certain countries, groups or personalities" in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations "had expressed their desire to see the Cambodian problem settled as soon as possible." He did not identify these countries, groups or personalities. "This is a trend that could lead to an opening of negotiations," he said.

The prime minister did not think a current thaw in relations between Moscow and Beijing would have "any influence whatsoever on the possibility of a negotiated solution."

Beijing has said it cannot normalize its relations with Moscow unless the Soviet Union ceases supporting the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia. "China, which supports the guerrillas, holds one key to the Cambodian conflict," said Mr Hun Sen. "But this key must be used with the Cambodian lock, not with the Soviet lock," he said, adding that Beijing "must negotiate with the Indochinese countries or the People's Republic of Kampuchea."

Mr Hun also implicitly rejected any idea of neutrality for Cambodia. "Neutrality is what all Cambodian people desire, but there are different kinds of neutrality," he said. "It is not because the People's Republic of Kampuchea maintains relations with Vietnam and the socialist countries that it is not neutral. Every people has the right to align itself with friends. This principle has already been applied in Kampuchea.

The idea of a neutral Cambodia is regularly put forward by adversaries of the Phnom Penh government as one of the principles on which a settlement of the Cambodian conflict should be based.

Further on Interview

BK091510 Hong Kong AFP in English 1226 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, Nov 9 (AFP) -- Premier Hun Sen has scoffed at claims by resistance groups that Vietnam has colonized Cambodia, saying there are less than 60,000 Vietnamese civilians now living in the country.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr Hun said such charges would only "artificially continue the Cambodian problem." "To date, 57,000 Vietnamese who had been in Cambodia before 1970 have returned to settle down legally in the country," said the head of the Hanoi-backed government here. He added that there was "no possibility of illegal immigration of Vietnamese into Cambodia, due to the surveillance exercised on the population."

When resistance coalition leader Prince Sihanouk ruled Cambodia in the 1960's, he said, "there were 500,000 Vietnamese in Cambodia and nobody accused him of allowing the country to be colonized." The clamor surrounding Vietnamese settlement, he said, was merely an "emergency exit" for the Cambodian resistance. "It has been said so far that the problem is caused by the Vietnamese military presence. With the Vietnamese troops beginning to leave, we are talking now about civilian colonization."

Mr Hun acknowledged that anti-Vietnamese feelings exist among Cambodia's people, but believed that it was a problem that could be overcome. "Vietnamese have been present in Cambodia for centuries," he said. "The presence of Vietnamese civilians is not a problem for us."

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK070659 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The committee for organizing national and international holidays in cooperation with the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee organized a grand meeting at the theater hall in Phnom Penh on the morning of 16 November to mark the 69th anniversary of the Russian Great October Revolution.

Attending the meeting were, on the Cambodian side, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Comrade Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Phnom Penh municipal provisional party committee; Comrade Sim Ka, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the party Central Committee's Control Commission, and chairman of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association; Comrade Khou Khunhuor, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Kong Korm, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Khim Pon, first deputy Minister of the interior and chairman of the Phnom Penh branch of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association; on the Soviet side, Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov, USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; and Comrade Paramanov, chairman of the USSR-PRK Friendship Association and minister of textiles of the Russian SSR. Also attending the meeting were the members of the party Central Committee, ministers, deputy ministers, directors, deputy directors, cadres, party members, core groups, youth members, and a large number of personnel, workers, people, and ethnic nationalities, as well as the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary, charges d'affaires, and representatives of various embassies in Cambodia.

Speaking at the meeting, Comrade Nguon Nhel noted the historic significance of the great October Russian Revolution which opened a new era for all mankind and brought about a regime free from oppression of man by man. The comrade stressed the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution disseminated by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader who had led the Indochinese Communist Party toward successive victories in the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The comrade also expressed resolute support for the Soviet Union's peace initiatives declared in Vladivostok by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

In reply, Comrade Yuriy Ivanovich Razdukhov pointed out the all-round great achievements scored during the past 69 years by the Soviet people in national defense and construction. The comrade also expressed great joy at the continuous development of the Cambodian revolution during the past nearly 8 years and voiced full support for the goodwill of the three Indochinese countries in the case of defending their national independence and fatherlands.

Speeches Detailed

BK0713331 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1115 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Phnom Penh SPK November 7 -- A 650-strong meeting was jointly held here this morning by the Phnom Penh committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, the municipal People's Revolutionary Committee and the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (Nov 7).

Taking the floor, Nguon Nhel, candidate Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and secretary of th Phnom Penh party committee, said: "On this glorious day, the entire Kampuchean people, together with the fraternal Soviet people and the whole progressive mankind, are jubilantly celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution." He brought out the great significance of the anniversary as "an historical turning point" in mankind's history.

Nguon Nhel also spoke of the great achievements recorded by the Soviet people in the past 69 years, especially in the past nine months with marked increase in labour productivity and national income. He said: "The communists and labouring people of Kampuchea warmly acclaim the great successes obtained by the Soviet people in the light of the Great October Socialist Revolution and under the leadership of a scientific Marxist-Leninists party. We are firmly convinced that with their great social, economic, military and political potentials, the fraternal Soviet people would score still greater successes." He also voiced full support for all Soviet peace initiatives aimed at defending world peace, protecting mankind from war danger, and checking nuclear arms race stepped up by the imperialists. After recalling great achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past nearly eight years in their rebirth, Nguon Nhel reaffirmed that "the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible."

Addressing the meeting, the Soviet ambassador Yuriy I. Razdukhov brought out the significance of the October revolution as well as the splendid achievements scored by the Soviet people in all fields over the past 29 years. He also pointed to the Soviet Union's policy of peace and recalled its important peace proposals aimed at defending world peace and security.

He continued: "The Soviet Union has always supported the constructive proposals of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos, aimed at finding a political solution to regional problems and maintaining the stability in Southeast Asia. In his speech at Vladivostok, Ma. Gorbavhev has clearly expressed the position of the CPSU and of the Soviet Union on the situation around Kampuchea. "The Kampuchean people," he declared, have suffered much. This country, its towns and villages have been more than once suffered from the U.S. bombing [as received]. She has obtained the right to choose her own friends and allies. It cannot be let to return to the tragic past, and its fate cannot be decided at any remote capitals or even at the United Nations.

The words of the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party demonstrate that the Soviet people were, are and will be always side with the Kampuchea people [as received]. We, who suffered the most horrible pains of war never know on this planet, understand well the rough trials which the Kampuchean people suffered. One could not allow its destiny be sacrificed to the political interest of certain states.

On the friendship and multiform cooperation between the two countries which have been constantly strengthened and developed, he said: "We are convinced that the cooperation between the two countries will help our fraternal Kampucheans fulfill all difficult tasks set by the KPRP's fifth congress.

"The Soviet people have greatly rejoiced at the success obtained by the Kampuchean people under the leadership of their vanguard party -- the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in the past nearly eight years and consider them a contribution to strengthening peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. The fraternal friendship and militant solidarity among the three Indochinese countries have become an important factor which has great impact on the situation in this region". [passage omitted]

Hun Sen Sends Greetings

BK081425 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] On the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Soviet Union's Great Socialist Revolution, Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and foreign minister of the PRK, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR. The message noted:

During the past nearly 7 decades under the brillian beacon of the Russian October Revolution, the Soviet Union has been and remains the strongest vanguard force in the cause of the struggle for world peace. The Soviet Union's constructive and realistic policy of peace has become a most valuable factor for ensuring international security and social progress.

The PRK unreservedly supports the correct policies and all peace initiatives declared by Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev aimed at eliminating the danger of war, terminating the arms race, and strengthening world peace and the friendship and cooperation of all people in the world.

I wish the comrade minister and all the Soviet people greater victories in implementing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU congress. May the relations and all-round cooperation between our two countries, the PRK and the USSR, further strengthen and develop for peace and socialism.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR INTERVIEWED ON ASSISTANCE

BK071046 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station correspondent's interview with Soviet Ambassador to the PRK Yuriy Razdukhov presented in connection with the 69th anniversary of the October Revolution -- recorded, date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Question] Mr Ambassador, what is your view on the bonds of friendship and solidarity and the all-round cooperation between Cambodia and the Soviet Union?

[Answer in Russian fading into Cambodian translation] We are satisfied to note that the leaders of the PRK express full support for the peace efforts and initiatives of the Soviet Union. Today, I am glad to stress that the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the PRK and the Soviet Union are growing stronger from year to year. Not only do the Soviet people sincerely rejoice over the successes of the Cambodian people in rebuilding their new lives, but they also wholeheartedly and selflessly assist the Cambodian people and are providing them with their own experience and knowledge.

As for the young PRK, it needs to have enough cadres who have been through professional training. Soviet teachers are thus helping to train cadres in many fields at various rehabilitated institutes in Phnom Penh. At the same time, thousands of Cambodian youths are taking studies in the Soviet Union.

Our country continues to give aid and assistance to the best of its ability in the field of increasing rubber production in Cambodia.

Soviet experts, shoulder to shoulder with their Cambodian colleagues, are working at Kompong Som and Phnom Penh ports, in the public health sector, and in ensuring the power supply. Every year, the Soviet Union gives the Cambodian people fuel oil for automobiles, machinery, iron, cloth, and other equipment that the Cambodian economy and people need through import-export worth dozens of millions of rubles. Soon in Phnom Penh, an Intersputnik Satellite communication station built by the Soviet Union as a gift to the Cambodian people will be put into commission. This is a link between our two peoples and will ensure good communications between Cambodia and other countries in the world.

The cooperation between our two countries in the field of foreign affairs continues to grow incessantly, clearly reflecting the unity of stand of our two states regarding major current issues. In conclusion, please permit me to wish the fraternal Cambodian people more and greater successes in the implementation of all revolutionary tasks set by the Fifth KPRP Congress.

VOK: SIHANOUK REJECTS SRV TALKS PROPOSAL

BK091339 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] According to a report from Paris, France, President of the CGDK Samdech Norodom Sihanouk last Friday rejected a Vietnamese talks proposal on the Cambodian issue. Hanoi proposed talks with the Cambodian resistance groups in Vienna. However, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said he wants various talks to be bilateral between the CGDK and Hanoi with the Hanoi-backed regime in Phnom Penh sitting behind the Vietnamese.

KYODO: Further Details

OW090813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0642 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Paris, Nov. 8 KYODO -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the tripartite coalition of Democratic Kampuchea, has rejected a proposal by Vietnam for talks on Kampuchean peace through Austrian mediation, Sihanouk said Friday.

According to Sihanouk, Vietnam proposed that peace talks be held in Vienna between Hanoi's protege in Phnom Penh, the Heng Samrin government, and the tripartite coalition but excluding Pol Pot, chief of Khmer Rouge.

The coalition comprises the Sihanouk forces, Khmer Rouge and the noncommunist Khmer Peoples National Liberation Front (KPNLF) led by Son Sann.

Pol pot has been missing since September with rumors circulating here that he is seriously ill.

The tripartite coalition has maintained it will discuss peace with Vietnam, but has rejected talks with the Heng Samrin government, informed sources said.

There are now more than 70,000 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea to support Heng Samrin, the sources said.

FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS REPORTEDLY TO OPEN 12 NOV

BK101326 Hong Kong AFP in English 1318 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Hanoi, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Laos will be holding the long-awaited fourth national congress of its communist party from Wednesday [12 November] to Friday in Vientiane, reliable sources here said. (The date has not been announced officially in Vientiane but sources there have told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the congress, the first since 1982, was to be hold in mid-November.) [passage omitted]

East European diplomatic sources said the party's most powerful organ, the Political Bureau, or Politburo, might be enlarged. Headed by Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, the seven-man Politburo has an average age of 70. (Sources in Vientiane said the regime's fastest rising technocrat, Planning Committee President Sali Vongkhamasao, may be named to the Politburo.)

"Red" Prince Souphanouvong, 77, number three in the Politburo, recently stepped down as Laotian president due to illness. While there has been speculation in Bangkok that the strongly nationalist prince may have been forced out to please Laotian ally the Soviet Union, highly reliable sources here said the prince had a stroke in September and was paralyzed on one side of his body.

They said Prince Souphanouvong, founder of the Pathet Lao communist movement which seized power in Vientiane in 1975 and a favorite of the Laotian peasantry, would remain in the Politburo. [passage omitted]

Sources in Hanoi said the congress would ratify reforms tried out over the past two years to decentralize the economy, especially to give state enterprises greater autonomy in fixing prices and salaries.

In foreign policy, the congress is expected to move towards better relations with its communist neighbor to the north, China, and to continue the path begun towards normalizing relations with capitalist Thailand to the south.

Party Congress Tasks Reviewed

BK090408 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Article: "Step Up Emulation Campaigns To Score Achievements To Salute and Welcome the Fourth Party Congress"]

[Text] Dear listeners, a proletarian revolution in a country can attain victory only when it is led and guided by a genuinely Marxist-Leninist party. The party defines the line of th revolution and knows how to correctly and creatively apply Marxism-Leninism to the reality in the country. The great and brilliant victory scored by the Lao people has been attained thanks to the leadership of the LPRP which is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party. The party correctly and suitably defined the line for the Lao revolution in each period in accordance with the reality that Laos, an underdeveloped country with backward agriculture, should advance toward socialism without passing through the capitalist development. The line of the Lao revolution in each period was adopted by the party at each party congress.

At the first party congress, a political party named Phak Pasason Lao [Lao People's Party] was founded, which is the current LPRP. The first congress outlined the overall tasks of uniting the entire masses, persevering to fulfill the cause of national liberation, and turning Laos into a peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous country. To fulfill the overall tasks, the party adopted a fundamental policy and a 12-point program of action for implementation.

The second party congress outlined the primary tasks of the national-democratic revolution in the struggle for national liberation against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, in the setting up of the liberated zone, and in making preparations to seize power throughout the country.

The third party congress outlined the line for the revolution in the new period and for advancing toward socialism and restoring the national economy. The party's primary line adopted at the third congress served to further consolidate and strengthen the proletarian dictatorship and to organize and ensure that the laboring people of all tribes were closely united and were able to further enhance the rights of being the masters of their own country and society and to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions -- the production relations revolution, which paved the way for production forces to develop and grow; the scientific and technical revolution, which was the primary key; and the cultural and ideological revolution, which must be carried out one step ahead of the other two revolutions. All this was aimed at building socialism.

The fourth party congress, which will be convened in the near future, plans to study and evaluate the situation of the party's leadership in the past 10 years and to assess the strong and weak points in order to take the revolution more rapidly and firmly along the socialist path. The congress will study and adopt the direction of the social and economic development tasks in the early stage of the bypassing period in advancing toward socialism, the direction of the fundamental social and economic development tasks henceforth to the year 2000, the primary direction of the social and economic development in the second 5-year state plan, the direction in building the system of social management and classifying the mechanism of economic management, the direction of the national defense, public security maintenance, and foreign affairs, and the direction of the task in building the party.

This congress is extremely important to our revolutionary cause, the living conditions of our people of all tribes, and the future of our country. It is our party's ideal and determination to extricate the country from the state of backwardness and underdevelopment and turn it into a country with developed agriculture, forestry, and industry; to allow our people of all tribes to enjoy a plentiful, happy, and peaceful life; and to make our country as prosperous as the other far more advanced socialist countries.

What are we supposed to do to welcome the fourth party congress?

The fourth party congress is an event of great significance in the history of our nation. In the past several months our entire party and masses throughout the country have energetically engaged in emulation campaigns to score achievements to welcome this congress. All localities, offices, organizations, factories, and production units have paid close attention to carrying out work with a sense of revolutionary awareness, creativity, and initiative to ensure their quantity and quality.

The outstanding campaigns include the study and implementation of resolution No 9 of the third party Central Committee; the implementation of the 1986 state plan; the harvesting of the dry season rice and the growing of the main rice in a timely manner; the movement to carry out the national defense and public security maintenance work to safeguard dwelling quarters, offices, organizations, factories, public property, and the people; the movement to carry out sanitation and public health work to maintain cleanliness in public premises and to maintain the people's good health; and the sports and literary work movement, which is enthusiastically underway in all localities.

The most outstanding movement is a campaign to study and contribute views and recommendations to the draft political report of the party Central Committee, which will be presented to the fourth party congress. This movement has been extensively and profoundly carried out among cadres, party members, and people of all tribes. The movement to study and implement the party Central Committee and state's new economic management mechanism is also actively underway. Many ministries and localities have gradually turned to applying the socialist business accounting system in operating various enterprises.

In the immediate future, our entire party, Army, and masses must continue to promote these campaigns more energetically than before to score more and better achievements to welcome the fourth party congress. Certain tasks which we must attend to are: actively and effectively carrying out political and ideological work; continuing to study and appreciate the line, policies, plans, and resolutions of the party and state and implement and translate them into reality with a sense of creativeness and initiative; paying attention to more relentlessly, strongly, actively, and regularly promoting all the movements; pay attention to more effectively carrying out the national defense and public security maintenance; maintaining a high sense of vigilance toward the enemies' schemes and tricks designed to destroy our country, the new regime, and the fourth party congress; maintaining public order and tranquillity in the country so that the people of all tribes can freely engage in production work; paying attention to carrying out production in a timely manner; paying attention to consolidating and organizing the cooperative system into a quality organization which applies the party Central Committee's new economic management mechanism and turns to the socialist business accounting system in an appropriate and timely manner; and improving the living conditions of the people of all tribes.

At the immediate moment, we must pay attention to tending, protecting, and harvesting crops in a timely manner, paying agricultural taxes and selling surplus rice to the state in accordance with our obligations, effectively promoting export-import work, and ensuring the fulfillment of the targets of the 1986 plan, continuing to promote the educational, cultural, public health, sports, artistic, and literary movements in all localities, offices, organizations, and production units, aiming at building a new brilliantly all-round face for the country and bringing happiness to our people so that they can effectively contribute to fulfilling the two strategic tasks of defending and building our socialist state into a rich and strong entity.

The fourth party congress is an event of historic significance for our nation. Therefore, our entire party, Army, and masses must continue to compete with one another to score achievements with actual deeds to welcome this congress. We firmly and absolutely believe that the congress will bring brilliant success to our people.

PROVINCIAL, ARMY PARTY CONGRESSES CONCLUDED

BK061536 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Congresses of party organizations and party cadres of various provinces, including Vientiane Municipality, and of various national defense, public security forces, and party organizations at the central level have now ended.

At each congress, delegates contributed their views to the draft political report and other important documents to be submitted to the fourth party congress. They also discussed, exchanged views, assessed weak and strong points, and mentioned the achievements of various provinces and branches of work in the past 10 years, particularly after the third party congress. They passed the orientations, tasks, expected figures, and procedures of localities and branches of work in carrying out the Second 5-year Plan as well as the orientations and major tasks expected until the year 2000, thus contributing to carrying out two strategic tasks -- to defend and build the socialist fatherland.

Delegates also cast votes to select their new party organizations and representatives to attend the fourth party congress. Cadres elected to new provincial party organizations are more knowledgeable politically and theoretically as well as younger than those of the previous party organizations. More women and ethnic minorities were elected to the new organizations, as well.

PHOUMI VONGVICHIT, OTHERS ATTEND SOVIET RECEPTION

BK080958 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to Laos, held a reception at his residence in Vientiane yesterday afternoon [7 November] to celebrate the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Attending the reception were Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting president of the republic, and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Phoun Sipaseut, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee; and General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the party Central Committee and secretary of the Vientiane party committee, along with members and alternate members of the party Central Committee, ministers and deputy ministers, members of the SPC, and a large group of cadres from various branches. Members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of various international organizations to Laos also attended the reception which proceeded in a friendly and joyous atmosphere.

PASASON VIEWS 'DEFEAT' OF U.S. REPUBLICAN PARTY

BK091346 Vientiane KPL in English 0923 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 8 (KPL) -- The leading daily "PASASON" points out in its commentary today that the defeat of the Republican Party in a recent U.S. general election has proven a failure of the "Reagan doctrine" and a less confidence [as received] in President Reagan and his Republican Party among the citizens of the U.S.A.

The paper criticizes the U.S. attempts in arms manufacture saying that [the] Reagan administration is to allocate 300 billion dollars for military expenditure in the fiscal year 1987 in which a huge package of money will be used for the development of its "Star Wars" program.

"Heedless of the U.S. and world public protest, Washington has bluntly conducted more than 20 nuclear blasts since the Soviet Union has gone on ahead with its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions which will last till Jan 1, 1987. The Reagan administration, in the efforts to cover up its state terroristic activities, also launched anti-Soviet campaigns," the paper writes.

"A number of countries, for instance, Nicaragua, Libya, Afghanistan and others are being subjected to U.S. interference and dictates. Worse still, Washington further imposed pressure on its allies in various regions to escalate [the] arms race. In Asia-Pacific region, [the] 'Team-Spirit' military exercise in Korea and that of "Cobra Gold' in Thailand have been annually held jointly by U.S.A. and its allies aiming at improving their military intimidation - thus jeopardizing regional peace and stability."

PASASON concludes that the defeat of the Republican Party has reflected the failure of Reagan's policy basing on the use of forces and his neo-globalist policy in the viewpoints of the U.S. and world public opinion.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE MOZAMBIQUE'S CHISSANO

BK071140 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 6 Nov 86

[6 November greetings message from Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of LPRP Central Committee and chairman of LPDR Council of Ministers, and Phoumi Vongvichit, member of LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting president of LPDR, to President Joaquim Alberto Chissano of Mozambique]

[Text] On the occasion of your unanimous nomination as chairman of Frelimo and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of the LPRP, the Presidium [Khana Pathan] of the LPDR, the chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Lao people and in our own names, we extend warm congratulations and best wishes to you.

We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of Frelimo led by you, the Mozambique people, with their tradition of undaunted struggle, will score new, greater success in carrying out the various resolutions approved at the fourth congress of Frelimo. As well, success shall by yours in the struggle against all schemes of creating disorder and agression being carried out by the inhuman apartheid regime in South Africa and for the defense of the socialist bases in Mozambique and for contributing to, together with the frontline states, the cause of peace and stability in the region and the world.

We wish you good health and great success in the lofty tasks entrusted upon up. May the friendship and fraternal, militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples grow and be developed continuously.

NHAN DAN CONDEMNS UK ANTI-SYRIA POLICY

OW090833 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA November 9 -- The daily NHAN DAN today came out strongly against the current anti-Syria campaign whipped up by the British authorities with the connivance of Washington and Tel Aviv.

The paper recalled the groundless charge against the so-called "Syria's terrorist activities" and subsequently the British rulers' decision to sever its diplomatic relations with Syria and expel Syrian diplomats from London. It says that these activities have been abetted by Washington and Tel Aviv which are together with London seeking to bring pressure to bear upon other Western Europe countries to apply economic sanctions against the Syrian Arab Republic.

This is a hostile campaign against independent and sovereign Syria," NHAN DAN says. [quotation marks as received] It notes that Syria has pursued a positive foreign policy, struggled against imperialism and Zionism, and supported the just struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people. For this reason, the paper remarks, this country has been subjected to attacks of imperialism for many years now. "The current anti-Syria campaign is aimed at destroying the influence of Syria, reducing its prestige in the Middle East and the world as a whole, and eventually forcing the country to renounce its progressive foreign policy" the paper says. It points out that the campaign is also making the groundwork for the Israeli expansionists to stage new invasions of Syria and other Arab countries, further straining the regional situation for the benefit of imperialism nd other reacionary forces.

"Together will other will other [as received] people cherishing peace, justice and social progress throughout the world, the Vietnamese people sternly condemn the hostile and provocative activities of Britain, the United States Israel and other reactionary forces against the Syrian Arab Republic. We reaffirm our militant solidarity with and strong support for the Syrian people's just struggle".

In conclusion, NHAN DAN urges London, Washington and Tel Aviv to put an immediate end to their hostile campaign against Syria and honour this country's national independence and sovereignty.

AFP REPORTS DEVALUATION OF DONG

BK080948 Hong Kong AFP in English 0945 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 7 (AFP) -- Vietnam has sharply devalued its currency from the previous offical rate of 15 dong against the U.S. dollar to 80 dong to the greenback, official sources said here.

The Central Bank of Vietnam move Friday also devalued the dong against other convertible currencies, and against the ruble, giving a rate of 45 dong to the Soviet currency, down from 11 to the ruble. The former parity against the dollar was fixed in September 1985 following a 92 per cent devaluation introduced in the framework of economic reforms.

Friday's devaluation came after 14 months of massive inflation which saw the Vietnamese currency lose more than 90 per cent of its black market value against the U.S. unit, observers said. The greenback, worth 40 dongs on the market in September 1985, has been changing hands on the black market for 430 dongs in the past few days.

No official explanation has yet been given for the Central Bank move, but according to observers here it is designed to raise the dong to a more "realistic" parity level with the dollar in a bid to facilitate monetary dealings with overseas countries. They added that it was also hoped that the move would encourage Vietnamese living abroad to send more foreign exchange through official channels to their families still resident in Vietnam.

REPORTAGE ON 42D CEMA MEETING IN ROMANIA

Delegation Departs 1 Nov

OW011637 Hanoi VNA in English GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 1 -- A Vietnamese Government delegation left here today for the 42nd regular session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) to be held in Bucharest (Romania).

The delegation, led by Vo Chi Cong, Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, includes Tran Quynh, member of the party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vietnam's permanent representative to CMEA, and other senior officials.

Among those present at the farewell ceremony was Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Vo Chi Cong Speech

BK081026 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Statement by CPV Political Bureau Member Vo Chi Cong at 3 November opening session of 42d CEMA Meeting in Bucharest -- announcer read]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends: The economic building and social development of our countries take place at a time when the international situation is tense and complex.

At the recent meeting in Reykjavik between Comrade General Secretary of the CPSU Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan, once again the U.S. side adamantly clung to the extremely dangerous policy of pursuing the SDI program to win military superiority, placing mankind on the brink of a nuclear holocaust.

Against such a background, the urgency of the extremely important and timely initiatives, full of good will, on the part of the Soviet Union has become all the more striking. These initiatives reflect brilliantly the noble responsibility of the great Soviet Union for the fate of mankind.

The Communist Party and people of Vietnam fully agree with the Soviet assessment of the Reykjavik meeting. At this decisive point of history, the Communist Party and people of Vietnam once again reiterate their determination to stand side by side with the Communist Party and people of the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and socialism, as well as in the fight to foil the U.S. imperialists' Asian-Pacific strategy, and try their utmost to preserve peace, security, and cooperation in Asia, making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship, and cooperation.

A decisive factor for the victory of socialism over the serious challenge on the world-wide scale of capitalism is to increase the all-sided strength of the Soviet Union as the mainstay. The 27th CPSU Congress resolution, the strategy of acceleration socioeconomic development, and the spirit of overall reorganization and revolutionary renovation constitute a historic turning point that leads the Soviet Union to a new stage and enables socialism to develop dyanmically and quickly apply scientific and technological innovations, thereby expounding its superiority and vigorous attractiveness.

Our countries' urgent requirements for riparian development and the current world situation have all the more clearly asserted the historic importance of the CEMA member countries' economic summit resolution and the general program for scientific and technical progress until the year of 2,000 which were approved at the 41st special CEMA meeting.

We should overcome all difficulties and obstacles, fully implement the meeting's resolution and the aforesaid general program, and basically reorganize the activities of the council in order to make cooperation among the member countries more dynamic and effective. In such a spirit, our delegation agrees with the analyses and conclusions in the council's reports on its activities since the 40th meeting which were presented by Comrade (Takostev), chairman of the Executive Committee. We also agree with the draft program for building nuclear power plants and thermonuclear plants in the member countries until the year of 2,000.

Dear comrades and friends: We are urgently preparing for the coming 6th party congress. The importance of this congress is to futher concretize the party's line, as expounded in its 4th and 5th congress, and to define the tasks for the remaining years of the first stage of the transitional period to socialism. Over the past 11 years since the liberation of South Vietnam to unify the country, our people, overcoming untold difficulties and trials, have recorded important successes in socialist construction and national defense, and in fulfilling their internationalist obligation toward the fraternal countries of Laos and Cambodia. Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries has developed by a new step both in scope and in form.

However, departing from a very low point in our advance toward socialism with a small and weak production force, our economy is faced with many acute difficulties and serious imbalances. Proceeding from such a situation, this congress of our party will decide on important policies to adjust the economic structure and capital construction, accelerate socialist transformation, and renovate the management system.

We will concentrate most investment on materials to achieve by all means the three most important programs of grain and food products, consumer goods, and export goods.

We will rearrange the economic installations, fully use the existing capacity and, at the same time, continue to build a selected number of installations of heavy industries, transportation and communications, and infrastructure which are mainly aimed at effectively serving the three targeted programs.

The economic management system will be renovated in the direction of eliminating bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, shifting completely the economic activities to socialist accounting and business transactions, defining and observing the special rules of socialism, and satisfactorily applyling all other objective laws. This renovation will effect the first stage of the transitional period to socialism during which planning is the focus, plans are combined with the market situation, and the principles of democratic centralization are firmly maintained to ensure centralized and unified state management control over the key areas and, at the same time, to give autonomy in production and business to primary economic installations.

This policy of changing direction is aimed at exploiting and quickly developing all potentials of the country, ensuring the development of production, and promoting the creativity of the laboring people in order to dynamically develop the economy and social life with sound results, create conditions for expanding economic cooperation with fraternal countries, and warrant greater results from this cooperation.

Dear comrades and friends: Realities in Vietnam prove that Vietnam's advance to socialism cannot be separated from the assistance and cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries, in which the Soviet Union plays the decisive role. At this tribune, allow me to express once again the sincere and profound gratitude of the Communist Party, Government, and entire people of Vietnam to the glorious CPSU, Government and great people of the Soviet Union for their great, generous, noble, internationalist assistance to us in our cause of gaining independence, rehabilitating and developing economy, and defending the country over the past few decades. We also express our profound gratitude to other fraternal socialist countries for their valuable assistance.

We should assert that in our advance, we must first of all bring into full play our self-reliance and self-support, and mobilize our own efforts to the greatest extent. Moreover, through realities, we understand more thoroughly Lenin's famous concept that an underdeveloped country like Vietnam can advance directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, only on the condition of assistance from established fraternal countries.

Two years ago, the economic summit made in principle some important decisions on Vietnam, Cuba, and Mongolia. Nevertheless, as yet, Vietnam's participation in the international labor division, and the specialization and cooperation in production remains insignificant. The gap in terms of gross social output and per capita national income between Vietnam and other member countries is too large and becomes increasingly wide.

Since the economic summit, we have put forward to the various agencies of the Council various projects and programs for specific multilateral cooperation.

At its 120th session, the Council's Executive Committee adopted measures to acclerate the consideration of some of these projects and programs in order to support the implementation of the 1986-90 tasks as well as the strategy of long-range development. We are considering the characteristics of differences between the economic integration among the European member countries and the economic integration with Vietnam. Once again, we earnestly ask the council to work out a long-term general program to help and cooperate with Vietnam until the year 2000. On this basis, specific multilateral and bilateral cooperation program will be formulated with clear assignments to each interested country. We think that this is the best way to enhance the effectiveness of assistance to and cooperation with Vietnam, a topic frequently mentioned by the various agencies of CEMA. We hope that this issue will be discussed and approved in the process of reorganizing the council's operations and specific decisions will be taken to meet the requirements arising therefrom.

For our part, we will do our best to become closely united with the Soviet Union, and cooperate in all domains with the other socialist countries. That is the unshakable fundamental strategy of the Vietnamese party and state, and an important guarantee for the Vietnamese people to tap their natural resources in service of national construction and defense and to fulfill their commitment and duties to consolidate and strengthen the socialist community in the world.

Thank you, comrades and friends.

Vo Chi Cong Meets Ryzhkov

OW051535 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 5 -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, received in Moscow [place as received] Tuesday the Vietnamese Government delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, currently in the Soviet capital [as received] for the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA). N. Ryzhkov and Vo Chi Cong, also Politburo members of the CPSU and CPV Central Committees respectively, exchanged their views on the enhancement of the relations between the two countries. They discussed measures to carry out long-term programs for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

With regard to multilateral cooperation among CMEA member countries, the two sides voice their countries' preparedness to join other fraternal countries in further consolidating socialist economic integration. They expressed full support for all efforts of the world people to step up the struggle for peace, security and disarmament.

REPORTAGE ON MOSCOW MEETING OF CEMA LEADERS

Truong Chinh Leaves for Moscow

OW091510 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8 -- Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council, left here Saturday for a meeting of general and first secretaries of the communist and workers' party of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) member countries due to be held in Moscow.

Present at the farewell ceremony were Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Duc Tho and Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo members and secretaries of the CPV Central Committee; and other senior party officials. Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam D.I. Kachin was present.

Truong Chinh Met by Vorotnikov

BK100256 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] On 9 November, Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State arrived in Moscow to attend the meeting of general secretaries and first secretaries of the CEMA member countries' communist and workers parties.

Welcoming his delegation, on the Soviet side were Vorotnikov CPSU Central Committee Political Bureau member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee member; Rakhmanin, CPSU Central Committee member; and many other high-ranking cadres of the Soviet party and state. Comrade Dinh Nho Liem, party Central Committee member and our ambassador to the Soviet Union, and many cadres of our embassy, were also on hand to welcome the delegation.

FURTHER ON EVENTS MARKING OCTOBER REVOLUTION

Soviet Envoy Hosts Banquet

BK080654 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Vietnam Kachin hosted a banquet in Hanoi on the evening of 7 November to mark the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution -- 7 November 1917-7 November 1986. Present at the banquet was a delegation of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society led by Comrade Makhmudov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party and minister of justice of the Tajikistan Soviet Republic, now visiting Vietnam.

Attending the function were Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nuguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat; Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairmen of the Council of State and Chairman of the National Assembly; and many other members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the party Central Committee, members of the party Central Committee, ministers, vice ministers, high-ranking cadres of the VPA, and representatives of agencies and mass organizations at the central level and in Hanoi. Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations in Vietnam.

Speaking at the banquet, Ambassador Kachin pointed to the historical and epochal significance of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the profound changes the Soviet Union has undergone over the past 69 years, especially since the 27th CPSU Congress. He clarified the Soviet Union's positive foreign policy of peace, aimed at preventing the threat of a nuclear war, and affirmed the Soviet party and state's support for the efforts made by the three Indochinese peoples in turning Southeast Asia into a region of peace and cooperation.

He praised the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam, which are constantly developing in both scope and depth, and clearly pointed out that the Soviet people would unswervingly provide the Vietnamese people with the necessary support in their glorious revolutionary cause. He wished that the Vietnamese people would record many achievements to greet the 6th CPV Congress.

In his reply, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh stresses the profound lessons of the October Revolution that can be applied to our times. He praised the brilliant achievements recorded by the Soviet people over the past 69 years, the great contributions made by the party, state, and people of the Soviet Union to the defense of world peace, and the Soviet people's resolve to transform their country following the 27th CPSU Congress. On behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, he sincerely thanked the Soviet Union for its great, whole-hearted support for Vietnam, reaffirmed the Vietnamese people's firm support for the Soviet Union's peace intiatives, and wished the fraternal Soviet people new successes in building their country and advancing toward communism.

Hanoi Details Mass Meeting

BK081250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Report with portions recorded on Hanoi 6 November mass meeting to mark 69th anniversary of the Russian October Socialist Revolution jointly organized by the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Hanoi party committee, the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Other Peoples, and the SRV-USSR Friendship Association]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] After the opening speech delivered by Comrade Tran Tan, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee, Comrade Dang Huu, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the State Commission for Sciences and Technology, delivered a speech. He said: [Begin recording] Dear members of the Presidium and comrades: Today, together with the fraternal Soviet people and progressive mankind, the Vietnamese people are very elated to commemorate the 69th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. On this glorious anniversary, we convey to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Soviet people our warmest greetings. [applause] [end recording]

After stressing the historical significance of the Great October Revolution which has a great impact on the world revolution in general and the Vietnamese revolution in particular, Comrade Dang Huu hailed the Soviet people for their efforts in socialist construction during the past decades, highly valued Soviet goodwill and sense of responsibility toward peace and security of nations. Comrade Dang Huu said the Vietnamese party and people warmly welcome and fully support the Soviet new initiatives which are full of goodwill, especially the very positive and constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union at the recent USSR-U.S. summit conference; and totally support the Soviet initiatives put forth by Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU at Vladivostok on 28 July which are aimed at maintaining security, peace, and cooperation for mutual interests in the Asian and Pacific region in order to establish a comprehensive security system in Asia, the Pacific region, and the world.

In conclusion, Comrade Dang Huu said:

[Begin recording] Dear comrades and friends, commemorating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and in reviewing the arduous, yet glorious 4-decade revolution of the Vietnamese people, we profoundly realize that each success of the Vietnamese revolution has emanated from the victory of the Russian October Revolution and the great, valuable and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Close solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union on the basis of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation have always been a principled policy of the Vietnamese party and state and the profound feeling of the Vietnamese people. A new, very significant progress in the SRV-USSR relations was symbolized by the splendid success of the recent meeting between two general secretaries Truong Chinh and Gorbachev in Moscow. From the bottom of their hearts, the Vietnamese people sincerely thank the Soviet party, government, and people for their strong support and great, valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause to defeat the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and to carry out the present strategic tasks of triumphantly building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The Vietnamese are now striving to accelerate production to score concrete achievements to welcome the Sixth CPV Congress. The congress will decide on strategic orientations and set forth concrete tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in a new stage.

We firmly believe that under the clear-sighted leadership of the CPV and with the tradition of patriotism, diligence, and creativity as well as with the wholehearted support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, we will certainly overcome various difficulties and ordeals, fulfill, triumphantly the various tasks set forth by the Sixth CPV Congress, thereby contributing to the maintenance of peace in Southease Asia and the world.

In commemorating the 69th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, we wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, new victories in implementing various historic resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress which are aimed at consolidating and strengthening the Soviet strength in all aspects, thereby contributing to firmly maintaining peace and security in the world. [applause] [endrecording]

On behalf of the Soviet party and state, Comrade S. Makhmudov who led the USSR-SRV Friendship Association delegation to Vietnam took the floor and delivered his speech. He reviewed the history of the Soviet land over the past 69 years since the success of the October Revolution, especially efforts made by the Soviet Party and people to implement the 27th CPSU Congress resolutions. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Comrade Makhmudov stressed: [Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese translation] Dear Comrades: In commemorating, together with the Vietnamese people, the 69th anniversary of the SRV-USSR Treaty of Cooperation and Friendship, the Soviet people affirm that we will realistically strengthen solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people and support their struggle to protect the sacred national rights to resolutely build a prosperous socialist society in the fraternal land of Vietnam. Our sentiments and thoughts have been symbolized in Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement that the Soviet people have always strived to strengthen their solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people and provide Vietnam with support and assistance.

The Vietnamese communists and workers can rely on our firm pledge that our solidarity will be consistently and firmly consolidated for the cause of socialist construction, independence, and freedom of Vietnam. The Soviet positions on strengthening the SRV-USSR friendship and cooperation are principled policies of the CPSU. We wish the Vietnamese people and workers, under the leadership of the CPV -- the vanguard and experienced party -- many new achievements in welcoming the coming Sixth CPV Congress and in the cause of building a heroic, strong, and glorious Vietnamese nation, the firm outpost for peace and socialism in Southeast Asia. [applause] [end recording]

With the playing of the Internationale by a military band, the solemn meeting organized to mark the 68th anniversary of the Great October Revolution concluded in the atmosphere of profound friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the SRV and USSR.

NHAN DAN Editorial

BK070658 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 86

[NHAN DAN November editorial: "Abundant Vitality of Socialism"]

[Text] Together with the fraternal Soviet people and progressive mankind, our people today happily celebrate the 69th anniversary of the success of Great October Socialist Revolution under the leadership of the great Lenin's party. The October Revolution opened for mankind a historic turning point in a new era -- the era of socialism in the world. Following the road of the October Revolution under the leadership of the glorious CPSU, the heroic Soviet people have been creating wonderful epics. Sixty-nine years following the success of the October Revolution, the world situation has changed beyond imagination. The glorious victory won by the Soviet Union against international fascism during World War II contributed to the formation of the socialist system and demonstrated the invincible strength of socialism, thus strongly affecting the evolution of world history. Originally weaker than imperialism in many respects, this sytem is today entering a new stage of development marked with new achievements. It has produced more than 40 percent of the world's industrial output and gained a strategic military balance with U.S. imperialism. The strength of the socialist community has become a factor deciding the success of world socialism and an important guarantee for mankind in the struggle to preserve peace and repel the threat of nuclear war.

The national liberation movement has developed vigorously with the emergence of dozens of newly independent countries, and following its defeat in Vietnam, U.S. imperialism has no longer been capable of acting as an international gendarme. The struggle movement of the working class in capitalist countries, coupled with the movement for democracy and peace and against imperialism and the threat of nuclear war, has advanced strongly with a new stature. The wonderful scientific and technological revolution is taking place in the world. It acclerates the development of production forces and, at the same time, further deepens the contradictions between laborers and capitalists, among the capitalist countries themselves, and between the capitalist and developing countries. Gone is the time when imperialism ruled the roost on this planet. Born in the wake of the Great October Revolution, socialism has displayed its abundant vitality and will surely bring even more drastic changes to the world situation, to the advantage of peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

We are boundlessly gladdened by a momentous event that took place early this year -- the 27th CPSU Congress. This was a new, shining milestone marking the brilliant and highly creative development of the thoughts and lessons resulting from the October Revolution. It reflected a spirit of profound and comprehensive renovation of a revolutionary and scientific character and the harmonious application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the development of the situation in the Soviet Union against the current international beckground. The resolution of the 27th CPSU Congress is taking hold in the Soviet Union, as well as the strategy to perfect socialism with planning in a comprehensive manner and to develop intensive production strongly on the basis of accelerating scientific and technological progress and renovating at mechanism of management for the people's happiness. The dynamic changes and vigorous development of the Soviet Union -- the first great socialist country in history, the finder of the path leading to socialism and communism, and the pillar of peace and revolution -- encourage all of us.

On the basis of scientifically analysing the current world situation, the 27th CPSU Congress adopted a new peace strategy designed to clarify and further enrich its unswerving Leninist foreign policy of peace. The Soviet Union's proposal for an international security system covering the globe, the initiatives put forth by Comrade Gorbachev in his 15 January 1986 statement on the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and in his extremely important speech at Vladivostok last July on the issues of peace and security in Asia and the Pacific, the great efforts and obvious goodwill displayed by the Soviet Union during the Soviet-U.S. summit at Reykjavik, and so forth -- which have been warmly welcomed and supported by broad sections of world public opinion -- testify to the Soviet Union's lofty sense of responsibility toward the destiny of mankind.

The Soviet Union's peaceful foreign policy as well as its untiring activities and important initiatives in the interests of peace have set a shining example for the whole world and strongly affirmed that the socialist society is one whose every intention and act in the international arena is aimed at supporting the aspirations of rations, namely peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The experience in socialist construction in the Soviet Union since the October Revolution and the new concepts, new thinking, new workstyle, and new policies of the CPSU, developed in accordance with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress resolution, are precious lessons which help us gain a fuller understanding of the road to socialism with its objective laws and which provide us with ideas we can refer to in the process of preparing for the sixth national party congress.

The period of transition from capitalism to socialism, as realities in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have proven, is a relatively long period in history. In our country, this transitional period is even longer, more difficult, and more complex. In particular, we should not be subjective, hasty, conservative, or sluggish. We must take suitable steps and measures and correctly apply various objective laws. In keeping with the trend of our time and in conformity with the requirements of the country's situation, our sixth party congress will be an important step of renovation of our party leadership, a renovation of thinking, especially economic thinking, of workstyle, of organization, and of cadres. The congress will set the objectives for all the remaining years of the initial stage of the transitional period, namely to stabilize the socioeconomic situation in all respects and to create the premise for stepping up industrialization in the subsequent stage.

Following the road of the October Revolution, under the leadership of the CPV founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, our people have won great victories, but at the same time, have committed many mistakes and shortcomings. At present, they are carrying out two strategic tasks -- building and defending the socialist fatherland and discharging their international duty.

Solemnly commemorating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, we express deep gratitude for the fine sentiments and great wholehearted assistance that the Soviet party, government, and people have reserved for our people for decades now. Generations of Vietnamese will forever remember this noble favor of the Soviet Union. Strengthening solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and strengthening the special relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia are always the strategic principle of the foreign policy of our party and state. We note with joy that the special Vietnamese-Soviet relations of friendship enhanced by the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, is developing in a dynamic fashion and with a new quality and diversified achievements. The program for long-term economic, scientific, and technical cooperation has enhanced the material strength and relations of all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union. The meeting between Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV and chairman of the Council of State, and Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev was an important event and constituted a new moving force for all Vietnamese-Soviet relations. Our two parties have a complete identity of views on various international issues. Our party and people highly value and strongly support the peace-loving foreign policy, great peace initiatives, and dynamic diplomatic activities of the Soviet Union. The major thoughts and profound content of the address made by Comrade Gorbachev in Vladivostok has had a strong impact on the situation in Asia, the Pacific, and throughout the world.

Following the road of the October Revolution, our people have satisfactorily combined their national strength with the strength of our time and will do everything in their power to enhance the quality and effectiveness of their friendly relations and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. They will coordinate with the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and revolution throughout the world, first of all in the Asia-Pacific region. This is an important guarantee for the success of our cause of national construction and defense and a contribution to strengthening the position of socialism in the Indochinese peninsula.

VO TRAN CHI NEW HCM CITY PARTY SECRETARY

BK081518 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 8 (AFP) -- A relative unknown, Vo Tran Chi, has been elected secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party in Ho Chi Minh City in southern Vietnam, the party newspaper NHAN DAN reported Saturday. Mr. Chi replaces Nguyen Van Linh, who gave up his duties in Ho Chi Minh City when he was appointed in June to the number two post in the party Central Committee Secretariat.

HCM CITY PARTY CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION

BK061601 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] After 9 days of intensive work from 22-30 November 1986 in the spirit of considering renovations as a vital issue, the fourth congress of delegates of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, upholding its responsibility before the party Central Committee and the city people, made a clearer assessment of its past achievements and the outstanding shortcomings of a city that holds a key position and plays a central role in the region and in the entire country as a whole.

Proceeding from this outlook, the congress set highly demanding requirements for better changes, urging the city to develop its potentials even more vigorously in order to satisfactorily serve the three major programs of the region and the entire country involving grain, consumer goods, and goods for export. The issue of production and the pressing need to free production forces was one of the major topics enthusiastically discussed at the congress with a strict sense of responsibility. The congress correctly pointed out the obstacles presented by the old mechanism of management and set forth the way out and specific measures designed to develop production, first of all industrial production.

Full employment of the working masses can only be realized on the basis of a totally liberated social production system; and also, it is on the basis of developing production that the state can control goods and money, claim mastery over the market, transform petty trade, eliminate the trading bourgeoisie, crack down on speculation and smuggling, and set conditions for stabilizing prices and improving the situation in the distribution and circulation field. Friends, the content of this important resolution follows:

The congress entrusts the new executive committee with the task of revising -- based on the assessment of the Political Bureau; the guidelines suggested by the Secretariat; the address by Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and standing member of the party Central Committee Secretariat [thuwowngf truwcj ban bis thuw trung uwowng dangr]; and the views expressed by delegates -- the city party organization's report on the situation and tasks. Concerning the orientations, targets, and tasks for the next 5 years, it is necessary to clarify the following main issues:

1. The chief target for the next 5 years is to stabilize at all costs the socioeconomic situation -- most importantly, to stabilize and develop production and to stabilize the market and prices -- in order to lay the groundwork for stabilizing and improving step by step the livelihood of the laboring people, firmly maintaining political security and social order and safety, and increasing productivity and practicing thrift to accumulate capital for socialist industrialization.

2. The aforementioned chief target must be fully and consistently reflected in the 14 specific tasks established in the report on situation and tasks. For each of these tasks, it is necessary to specify more clearly the quantitative and time requirements. The various economic norms, especially those concerning industry, agriculture, capital construction, external economy, and distribution and circulation that are set forth in the report must be reviewed in a scientific manner to simultaneously uphold the spirit of revolutionary offensive and ensure practicality; and they must be reflected in the 5-year 1986-90 plan of the city and adjusted annually along the most positive orientation.

3. Socioeconomic tasks must be thoroughly imbued with the Political Bureau's economic viewpoints with the aim of readjusting the industrial-agricultural structure and the capital investment structure in the city to effectively support the production of grain and food in the city suburbs as well as throughout the region, and the program to accelerate the production of consumer and export goods in the region and the entire country as a whole. It is necessary to renovate the mechanism of management, beginning with changing thinking, especially economic thinking, while changing the organizational structure and cadres. The renovation of economic management must be fully considered a pressing demand and a vital problem of our national economy, as Comrade Truong Chinh said.

4. The issue of socialist transformation, especially the transformation of private industry and trade, is a very pressing one as far as our city is concerned. It is necessary to deeply understand the viewpoints concerning socialist transformation already adopted by the Political Bureau and to consider the acceleration of socialist transfromation as a task to be continuously carried out throughout the period of transition toward socialism with appropriate forms and steps in order to make production relations always consistent with the characteristics and capability of the production forces in each process of development.

It is necessary to restore order in production and business; eliminate capitalist trade, with efforts concentrated first of all on doing away with the trading bourgeoisie; eliminate the black market; seriously punish speculators, smugglers, and embezzlers of state property; and vigorously develop the state-run and collectivized trade forces to act as a firm backbone for the transformation of capitalist trade.

5. Regarding the people's life, based on the guidelines suggested by the Secretariat and the initial calculations made in the report on situation and tasks, it is necessary to define more clearly the orientations for distributing labor: generating employment; and increasing the actual income of cadres, workers, state employees, members of the armed forces, persons eligible for welfare benefits, and the poor laboring people. It is necessary to meet people's needs for food, housing, clothing, commuting, education, medical services, and cultural enjoyment. This is a very pressing demand and the greatest concern of cadres, workers, state employees, and the laboring people in the city. Guidance must continue to be given to ensure implementation of the resolutions on urgent tasks adopted by the city party committee, third tenure.

The congress entrusts the executive committee of the city party organization, fourth tensure, with working out a specific plan to resolve this issue after the conclusion of the congress.

6. Concerning other issues such as security and national defense, cultural and social activities, and mass proselytizing work, the new executive committee must set forth concrete tasks, targets, and measures to be realized in each specific period of time by the entire city party organization. Attention must be given to social management issues; and resolutions and policies of the party and state must be implemented in accordance with the motto "Consider the people as the base and consider care and service for the people as the goal to struggle for." Only by relying on the people and truly developing their right to collective mastery and their aggregate strength can we successfully carry out the tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

7. Regarding party and youth union building work in the new situation, there exist urgent requirements as pointed out in the report on situation and tasks. The congress totally approves of the viewpoints, requirements, and measures already set forth and urges every party member and every party unit to strive for their realization at all costs.

The resolution stresses in conclsuion: A pressing requirement at present is to urgently stabilize production, the market, prices, and the people's livehood in order to create conditions for advancing toward stabilizing the city's socioeconomic situation and successfully realizing the motto "All for production, all for building socialism and defending the fatherland, and all for the people's happiness."

In the spirit of considering renovations as a vital issue, the congress calls on all party cadres and members, combatants, and people in the city to make greater efforts in labor, fighting, and study; change the way of thinking and doing things, renovate thinking, especially economic thinking; improve the workstyle; and renovate the organizational structure and cadres in order to quickly get over the current difficulties and successfully carry out the socioeconomic, security, and national defense tasks set forth at the city party organization's fourth congress and the resolution of the sixth party congress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ON WINTER CROP PRODUCTION

BK091210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 86

[Text] At the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and in compliance with the suggestion of various sectors, the Council of Ministers recently decided on a number of policies encouraging winter crop producton in the northern provinces. The decision says:

Every year the State Planning Commission apportions materials for the cultivation of winter crops in accordance with the economic and technical norms and intensive cultivation ability of each region and in combination with the purchase of products. Along with such services as irrigation and mechanized soil preparation, the materials to be supplied by the state include nitrate fertilizer, phosphate fertilizer, potash fertilizer, and insecticide.

The supply of materials in combination with the purchase of produce will be carried out from the beginning of the cultivation season through two-way economic contracts. Apart from the quantity to be purchases under contracts, it is necessary to continue buying the remaining quantity at agreed-upon prices. The only materials that will be supplied by the state in exchange for winter-grain crops under contracts are nitrate fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer. Other materials -- such as potash fertilizer and insecticide -- and soil preparation by tractors and irrigaion will be collected by cash.

The state will buy any crops for which it has supplied nitrate fertilizer and phosphate fertilizer at the following rates: 1 kg of nitrate or urea fertilizer for 1.8 kg of corn or 1.2 kg of seed corn, 5 kg of potato or 2.7 kg of seed potato, 0.7 kg of soybean or 0.5 kg of seed soybean.

Export products from this winter crop season will be applied temporarily in accordance with the level of investment and purchase contracts that have been signed between various export organs and production establishments.

AQUINO DEPARTS FOR JAPAN STATE VISIT 10 NOV

OW100053 Tokyo KYODO in English 0021 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 10 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino left for Tokyo Monday morning for talks with Japanese Government and business leaders seeking increased assistance to her economically troubled country amid persistent rumors of a military coup at home against her nine-month-old "revolutionary" government.

On the eve of her departure, Aquino, 53, ordered the military on full alert Sunday, saying she will call the people to [the] streets to defend the government if a military coup takes place. Last week, Aquino ruled out the possibility of antigovernment military action while she is out of the country. There was similar speculation of a coup when she visited Indonesia and Singapore in August and the United States in September.

Her Japan visit is her third overseas trip since she became president last February in a military-backed "people power" revolution that forced her predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos, into exile in Hawaii.

A chartered flight carrying the president and an 11-member official entourage is scheduled to arrive at Tokyo's Haneda Airport shortly after noon (local time). While in Tokyo as a state guest, Aquino will meet Emperor Hirohito, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and business leaders.

The Aquino-Nakasone meeting is set for Monday evening at the state guesthouse, following Aquino's audience with the emperor at the imperial palace. The Aquino-Nakasone talks are expected to center on Japan's greater economic assistance to the Philippines, according to Japanese sources here and in Tokyo.

Philippine Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin earlier said Manila will ask for 130 billion yen in long-term, low-interest government loans. This is much larger than the record 49.5 billion yen in loans Japan pledged to the Philippines last year in its annual economic assistance program for the island country.

In Tokyo, Japanese Foreign Ministry officials called the requested amount "enormous." But reports from Tokyo said the Japanese Government is ready to increase its loans to the Philippines to help the Aquino administration bail out of the trouble-ridden domestic economy.

In an interview with Japanese journalists here last week, Aquino said the economy is at present the No. 1 problem for her country of 55 million people, adding that the communist insurgency and other problems will be solved if the economic recovery program succeeds. Japan is the Philippines' second largest investor and trade partner following the United States.

Aquino will be accompanied by 11 cabinet ministers and senior presidential advisers, including Ongpin, Trade and Industry Minister Jose Conceptcion and Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez.

Aquino will have talks with top Japanese business leaders Wednesday in a Tokyo hotel, during which she is expected to urge them to boost Japan's investment in her country.

On Tuesday, the president is scheduled to address Japanese Diet (parliament) members in a reception held at the official residence of the Lower House speaker, an honor previously extend to then U.S. President Jimmy Carter and senior Chinese Communist Party leader Deng Xiaoping. She will be a guest of honor at an imperial dinner hosted by the emperor, also Tuesday.

A visit to a Tokyo department store for a Philippine products fair, an appearance at Tokyo's Waseda University to receive an honorary doctorate degree in law and a press conference at the Japan National Press Club are some other engagements set for the president during her four-day state visit which ends Thursday.

Orders Full Military Alert

HK100021 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] President Aquino has prepared for a visit to Japan today [10 November] by placing the military on full alert, warning her commanders against a coup. The chief executive issued the alert order in the wake of rumors that a handful of misguided elements are planning to stage a coup during her 4-day state visit to Japan.

Speaking before the closing ceremonies of the 74th annual World Dental Congress at the Philippine International Convention Center, the president appealed to the people to be calm and be vigilant. Mrs Aquino issued the directive through Armed Forces [AFP] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos to all unit commanders. The president expressed disappointment that certain quarters are spreading these rumors, which as she said only undermine the country's efforts to get much-needed assistance for the Philippines, particularly in the form of investment.

[Begin Aquino recording] I will not allow the New AFP to be destroyed by a handful of misguided elements, if in fact they are planning to do anything. The function of the soldier is to fight the enemies of the government, not to fight the very government it is ordained to serve. If this should happen, the beneficiaries would be the insurgents. The soldier should bear this in mind always.

I shall oppose any attempt from any quarter to interfere with or dictate to my government whether blatantly or, as the rumored plan, God Save the Queen, would have it, to protect the presidency. [Words indistinct] much as I am said to dislike unsolicited advice, I reject unsolicited coups or for that matter any action that violates the law or interferes with the regular process of government. This includes any action taken by the forces of the other extreme, the left, which may also wish to take advantage of my absence.

Through the chief of staff, General Fidel Ramos, I have instructed the commanders in the field to repel any attack against our units or any centers of government, as well as any threat to the security of our people. [end recording]

In compliance with President Aquino's order, AFP Chief of Staff Fidel Ramos placed all military forces in the country on red alert to ensure the stability of the government while President Aquino is visiting Japan. By red alert, all leaves and furloughs are automatically cancelled, and soldiers are confined to barracks, ready to be called in case of any contingency that may arise. The red alert started at 1800 last night [1000 GMT 9 Nov] and will be enforced until the president returns from Japan on Thursday.

AFP spokesman Colonel Ernesto Isleta said that the placing of all military forces on full combat alert is routine every time the president is out of town, whether she is going to the provinces or visiting other countries. Isleta said that when the president visited the United States, Indonesia, and Singapore, the military was also placed on red alert.

As this developed, Gen Ramos presided over yesterday afternoon a top-level National Capital Region defense command conference in Camp Aguinaldo. The conference was attended by all major service commanders, members of the AFP joint staff, and ranking military commanders in Metro Manila.

A big group of armed partisan units of the New People's Army was reported to have entered Metro Manila. This prompted military authorities to reactivate the National Capital Region [NCR] defense command so the government would not be caught flat-footed. The military would not say how many NPA partisan units have entered the metropolis. The raging coup rumors could be the major reason for the entry of NPA in Metro Manila, to capitalize on the situation which has confused the public.

The NCR Defense Command is the first line of defense to contain any terrorist disturbance in the metropolis.

Comments on Coup Rumors

OW100109 Tokyo KYODO in English 0036 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 10 KYODO -- President Corazon Aquino Sunday ordered the military on full alert on the eve of her state visit to Japan and added that she may call her people back to the streets to defend her government as rumors of a military coup spread in the capital. Addressing an international convention of dentists, Aquino said that the coup rumors are "fueled by a few self-appointed messiahs who would want to dictate how this government should be run."

The rumored coup, codenamed "God Save the Queen," is reportedly designed to remove allegedly corrupt and left-leaning cabinet ministers and not to topple Aquino herself but to leave her a figurehead president. "You have all heard the rumored plan 'God Save the Queen.' Well, this queen doesn't want to be saved, but proposes instead a better project, 'dentists save our people's teeth'," she said.

Aquino stopped short of confirming that such a plot existed, saying that "as usual" rumors of a coup come on the eve of her foreign trips. "I am disappointed that certain quarters are spreading these rumors for they undermine our efforts to get much-needed assistance for our country particularly in the form of investments. They betray on the part of the perpetrators of these rumors a shameless disregard for the welfare of our people in the pursuit of personal ambition or misguided ideas for the common good," she said. [passage omitted]

Aquino asked her people to stay calm "but also be vigilant" in defending the gains of the February revolt, which mobilized hundreds of thousands of her supporters in barricading the roads leading to two military camps where Enrile, Ramos and the rebel soldiers were holed in during the four-day revolt.

"I am heartened by the expression of all-out support volunteered by the people to secure the government even as I have endeavored to calm them lest they be provoked to take to the streets again as they did last February.

"If it should be necessary ... I shall once more ask you to take to the streets," she said. [passage omitted]

'COUP WATCH' IN EFFECT AFTER AQUINO DEPARTS

HK100319 Hong Kong AFP in English 0308 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP) -- A coup watch began in the Philippines Monday after President Corazon Aquino left for a four-day state visit to Japan amid rumors that a military clique was plotting to seize power. The Armed Forces and police were placed on maximum alert for the entire visit, but it seemed to be business as usual in this traffic-congested capital after Mrs. Aquino left aboard a regular Philippine Airlines flight to Tokyo.

"I will see you all on Thursday," she said in a pre-departure speech at Manila Airport that stressed the importance of her trip and repeated an assurance that all will be well during her absence despite the coup rumors.

She looked calm and confident during the address and military honors led by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, who was linked to the alleged plot, and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos, who vowed to crush any such attempt.

The 53-year-old president repeated a stern warning against any plot by "misguided elements" in the Armed Forces, along with an order for the military to repel any attack by leftist rebels during her absence. Mrs. Aquino's visits to Indonesia and Singapore in August and the United States is September had also been preceded by coup rumors, although they were not taken as seriously as the current ones.

Mr. Enrile, 62, firmly refused to comment Monday, telling reporters who mobbed him at the airport: "No talk, no mistake." [passage omitted]

Mrs. Aquino, whose Japan visit is primarily economic in nature, said before leaving that the rumors had diminished the "credibility of the Philippines as a country with a future, a country in which one could safely invest in."

"Whether these rumors are true or not makes no difference so long as we the Filipino people are resolved never to let anyone under any pretext take our rights and liberties away and destroy the democracy we have restored.

"Any coup or other military action by misguided elements must contend with my opposition, which means with the power of the people in order to succeed."

She said there was "nothing to worry about," and that she was leaving "with every confidence in the power of the people and the power of God."

AQUINO INTERVIEWED ON ENRILE, JAPAN VISIT

OW071419 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 7 Nov 86

[From "News Center 9" program: Interview with Philippine President Corazon Aquino by NHK newscaster Taro Kimura via satellite hookup between Malacanang Palace in Manila and NHK Tokyo Studio recorded "earlier today"; interview conducted in English with Japanese translation in subtitles -- following from English]

[Text] [Kimura] Mrs President, thank you very much for joining us. I am sure, Mrs President, you are tired of being asked so many times before how it is like being a woman president, but it is curious for us in Asia, where male chauvinism is so widely common, to know how you manage to preside or even reign over those macho men.

[Aquino] Well, in the beginning it was very difficult of course, but I think after 8 months I have convinced the men that I work with that it is better for them to treat me like one of them or maybe somebody even better.

[Kimura] Maybe Filipino people have more understanding to a woman leader, but don't you think there are some people in your administration who are not really happy to be one of those humpty-dumpty's men or all the queen's men?

[Aquino] Look, I don't want them either to be just all the queen's men, because I believe in democracy; so, I believe that all of them should just think what is best for the country, and that should be the primary objective rather than just agreeing with me.

[Kimura] I am sorry to bring up the question this way, but actually my previous question was related to Mr Enrile's rebellious -- how do you say -- attitude. Don't you think it is caused by what I said rather than a difference of policy?

[Aquino] I really don't know, but I am not bothered by that as I have been explaining to so many: All of us were necessary in ousting Mr Marcos. In other words, all of us who are in government now contributed something in the successful revolution that we had in February, and I also believe that all of us are necessary in order to bring about the economic recovery of the Philippines, and so I constantly remind all of the people in government that it is up to us to give to the Filipino people what they have long been hoping for and what they have long sacrificed for. So I am hoping that with some constant reminder that all of us in government will be working and cooperating with one another.

[Kimura] Mr Ramos made a remark yesterday, and I wonder if it indicates the very existence of uneasiness in your Army. Are you confident that nothing will happen while you are visiting Japan?

[Aquino] Yes I am, otherwise I would not leave Manila. I think this happens every time I am about to leave the country. Well, my first visit was in Singapore and Indonesia, and at that time there were also many rumors saying that something might happen while I was away, and then even more so when I was preparing for my trip to the United States because at that time I was away for 9 days, but I guess this is something that people like to be conjecturing about especially those who would like to destabilize my government.

[Kimura] Well, it really makes us at ease. You spoke of your visit to the United States. It was a great success, I think, and you have consolidated the foundation of your government. Now your visit to Japan, how does this visit fit into the procedure of your establishment?

[Aquino] Well, I am certainly looking forward to my visit in Japan, and I have always enjoyed all of my visits to Japan even when I was not yet president, and this will be my first visit as president, and I hope the Japanese will welcome me as I hope I will be able to strengthen the relations between our two countries. This is first and foremost in my priorities as far as the objectives of my Japan visit are concerned. And also, this will be my first time to meet with Prime Minister Nakasone, and it is very necessary for us to, first of all, get to meet each other and know each other better so that we can better help each other in whatever relations are necessary to strengthen the ties between our two countries.

[Kimura] We certainly welcome you, Mrs President, but reports from the Philippines that say that the Philippine Government has asked for a Y250 billion loan has astounded the minister for foreign affairs here, actually.

[Aquino] Well, this morning I was talking with the minister of finance, Mr Jaime Ongpin, who is at the moment in New York, and I told him that I was asked about this yesterday by one of the Japanese journalists, and I was given the answer that when the minister of finance arrives in Tokyo, then he can best explain what this request is all about.

[Kimura] Well, I am sure we Japanese are really willing to help our neighbors provided that our help goes to the right people, and it wasn't the case during Mr Marcos' time. Do you think you can give us an assurance that it won't be so?

[Aquino] Well, I think I am still very credible, and many of us working in government are here not for any personal power or glory but more because we believe that our efforts are necessary for nation rebuilding, and I can give you my assurance that whatever assistance is given us will be used exactly for what it is intended for. And I am very careful about this. I have always prided myself in being a very honest person, and I can assure you and I can assure the Japanese people that I will make it my duty, my obligation, to look and monitor very closely the assistance that will be given to my country.

[Kimura] Well, the other problem is a subject that we ask your assistance; that is, we had an incident the other day when a hand grenade was exploded in an airplane coming in from Manila, and certainly it is the Japanese gangsters who are to be blamed for trying to bring in the hand grenade from Manila, but do you think you can help us to set foot on this problem?

[Aquino] Yes. In fact when this matter was brought to my attention, I called up -- well first -- I made known to the airport manager and also to the agencies involved to make sure that we have better security in the airport and also for the immigration office to really be on the lookout for people who are not real tourists but are [Kimura interjects: gangsters] people who are, yes, I'm glad you said that and not me. So, we are looking into this matter very carefully, and I know that there is greater need for proper supervision in our airports.

[Kimura] Well, Mrs President, we have had long relations, but I'm afraid we didn't have people-to-people relations -- not much. Do you think your visit this time will turn a new page in our relations?

[Aquino] I hope so because when I was in the United States, I was really reaching out also to the American people even as I talked with the American leaders, and I hope that I will be able to reach out to the Japanese people. In fact, I was told that when my daughter visited your country several months ago, she was able to touch a few hearts in Tokyo, and I hope her mother can do as well if not better.

[Kimura] Certainly, I am sure you will, Mrs President. We are looking forward to welcoming you, and thank you very much for being with us today.

[Aquino] Well, thank you very much.

PAPER CLAIMS RAMOS THWARTED ENRILE COUP PLAN

HK080232 Hong Kong AFP in English 0226 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Manila, Nov 8 (AFP) -- A leading Philippine newspaper Saturday said Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos had thwarted an alleged plan by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to forcibly topple President Corazon Aquino during her scheduled state visit to Japan starting Monday.

Presidential Spokesman Teodoro Benigno neither confirmed nor denied the report in the MANILA CHRONICLE. Spokesmen for Mr. Enrile and Gen. Ramos were unavailable for immediate comment. "I don't want to presume that the story is correct," Mr. Benigno said.

He said he did not think that Gen. Ramos in several recent meetings with Mrs. Aquino had gone to the extent of pinpointing the maverick defense minister as being behind the alleged coup plot.

On the MANILA CHRONICLE's assertion in an editorial that Gen. Ramos might seize power for himself in case of open conflict between Aquino and Enrile followers in the Armed Forces, Mr. Benigno said: "All that is educated speculation."

Presidential aides and supporters have long been suspicious of Mr. Enrile, 62, a right-winger who played a key role in last February's popular revolt that forced then-President Ferdinand Marcos into exile in Hawaii and swept Mrs. Aquino to power.

The MANILA CHRONICLE, quoting an unidentified defense ministry source, said the alleged coup plot to have coincided with Mrs. Aquino's four-day visit to Japan included cutting off electricity and water supplies and closing down mass media through commando strikes. Gen. Ramos, 58, said in an unusually blunt public statement Thursday that he would crush any attempt by "adventurist" military officers to seize power. He also ordered his men to secure vital utilities and broadcast facilities.

The Armed Forces chief was reacting to a sketchy report in Manila's BUSINESS DAY newspaper on an alleged plot to kill supposed leftist and "inept" officials in the Aquino government.

Colonel Gregorio Honasan, Mr. Enrile's chief of security, Friday denied the coup rumors and upheld Gen. Ramos' firm orders for soldiers to preserve the military chain of command -- the president, the defense minister and the Armed Forces chief. [passage omitted]

RAMOS, ENRILE ISSUE STATEMENTS AFTER MEETING

HK101031 Hong Kong AFP in English 1028 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 10 (AFP) -- Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos issued statements Monday aimed at easing political tension after President Corazon Aquino left for Japan amid rumors of an imminent coup.

Mr. Enrile, who has been linked by newspaper reports to an alleged coup plot by disgruntled military officers, and Gen. Ramos, who has vowed to crush any such attempt, issued similar statements after meeting with top Armed Forces officials at Camp Aguinaldo in suburban Manila. The statements came hours after Mrs. Aquino left for Tokyo for a four-day state visit with a warning against would-be plotters against her eight-month old government.

Mr. Enrile said he held a "security assessment meeting" with Gen. Ramos and service commanders Monday at the heavily-secured Camp Aguinaldo, site of the Defense Ministry and the Armed Forces Headquarters. "Our people are urged to remain calm," Mr. Enrile said, adding that he had gone over the national security situation in his meeting with the military officials and "it is our collective assessment that the situation throughout the country is stable and secure."

Gen. Ramos's statement similarly assessed the situation as stable, but he added a reminder to all field commanders to remain alert against "any terroristic activities by insurgents and any others in line with President Aquino's pre-departure instructions."

Mrs. Aquino had warned rightist plotters that "any coup or other military action by misguided elements must contend with my opposition," and ordered the military to use "all the force at their disposal" to counter any assaults by communist guerillas.

"I also reiterated previous orders for (military) units to hit hard against armed groups perpetrating violent activities against our people, as may be warranted by the situation," Gen. Ramos added.

Observers noted that while Mrs. Aquino's strong warning Sunday against would-be coup plotters did not mention Mr. Enrile, the Enrile statement also never mentioned Mrs. Aquino. "We agreed to maintain a high level of vigilance and alertness to forestall any effort by the enemies of the state to take advantage of the seemingly tense atmosphere in the land," Mr. Enrile said.

1971 PLAZA MIRANDA BOMBING SAID WORK OF CPP

HK071153 Manila THE MANILA TIMES in English 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 6

[Text] Now it can be told.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) ordered the bombing of the Liberal Party [LP] rally at Plaza Miranda that killed nine persons and wounded 98 others on Aug. 21, 1971.

This was learned yesterday by THE MANILA TIMES from a letter written by renegade Lt. Victor Corpuz to scriptwriter Jose "Pete" Lacaba. Lacaba is supposed to be writing a film script on the life of Corpuz.

Corpuz wrote Lacaba to request some revisions in the script.

In his letter, Corpuz said he was "present when some leaders of the party headed by Joema (Sison) plotted the bombing of the LP rally at Plaza Miranda."

"Why did the Party leadership order the bombing of Plaza Miranda where so many innocent civilians were killed and wounded?" Corpuz wrote.

Corpuz said the task of bombing the rally was given to a certain Danny Cordero and two comrades from Caloocan.

Cordero was later executed "to forever silence him regarding this 'skeleton' in the party's closet," Corpuz said.

Corpuz told Lacaba that after reading the script, "my conscience is bothered no end, especially that portion where you depicted my capture. I must confess that I lied to you regarding this matter. The truth is: I surrendered. I kept this fact from you for fear of destroying my public image; but more so, for fear of outright liquidation."

He said the truth would sooner or later surface and that it would be better to come out with the truth now than be exposed later as a fake.

He then gave the reason behind his decision to surrender.

"The Plenum of the CPP Central Committee of December 1975 became the turning point for me. Part of the agenda was a criticism and self-criticism session among the participants. I had prepared beforehand a list of my criticism directed at Joema and some members of the Central Committee. But I did not have enough courage to say what I really felt during that meeting for fear that what happened to Danny Cordero (alias Ka [Comrade] Cris) might also happen to me," Corpuz wrote.

"You see," Corpuz continued, "for being too vocal and frank in his criticisms of the regional party leadership during a party committee meeting, Danny cordero was charged for (sic) inciting to rebellion, and in that same meeting (which was converted into a military tribunal), Danny was executed. With this at the back of my mind, I merely kept silent throughout the Plenum, hoping that the participants would make a sincere self-criticism. But no such thing occurred."

The ciriticisms which Corpuz failed to air during the Plenum were the following:

"1. The Plaza Miranda Bombing -- why did the party leadership order the bombing of Plaza Miranda where so many innocent civilians were killed and wounded? I was present when some leaders of the party headed by Joema plotted the bombing.

"2. Danny Cordero, before his execution, revealed ... that he was totally innocent of the charge of inciting to rebellion, insisting that the party leadership in fact had full trust in him by assigning him with a very delicate mission.

"When pressed by a member... what that so-called delicate mission was, Danny proclaimed that it was he, together with two other comrades from Caloocan, who was assigned to bomb Plaza Miranda. Question: Did Ruben Guevara (alias Ka Peter) who headed the Miltary Tribunal and representative (sic) of the Central Committee manipulate the trial and execution of Danny Cordero to forever silence him regarding this 'skeleton' in the party's closet?

"3. A few weeks before the Plenum I was leading some 40 comrades in opening a new base area along the Nueva Ecija/Nueva Viazaya Aurora boundary. Since we are just starting and there (was) very little mass support to speak of, our group had to rely on the party's financial support for our sustenance. I addressed a letter to the leadership requesting assistance. In response, Ka Dante (Bernabe Buscayno) came to see us, bringing with him P2,000 in cash as our monthly support.

"The amount may not suffice for our 40-man group, I told Ka Dante. Why is the party hard-up financially (sic)? I asked. Ka Dante then revealed to me that such in fact was not the case. How can the party be in tight financial straits when Joema and some other members of the Central Committee could afford to buy themselves one car each, with each car costing some P70,000! Ka Dante also admitted that he was given a motorcycle, but he returned the same when his conscience bothered him.

"4. And why was it that the top leaders of the party were hiding in the cities, leading the revolutions in the countryside by remote control?

"5. Self-reliance was a fundamental party policy. Why then did the party depend on China for financial and arms supply -- as in the Karagatan and Andrea cases?

"6. Ruben Guevara (Ka Peter) was a recidivist when it comes to sexual opportunism. How come that he seemed immune from party discipline? Other comrades get executed for lesser crimes. Why the double standard for the top leadership and ordinary party members?

"7. Lastly, I was revolted by the numerous killings perpetuated in the name of the party and the revolution, many of which were done for flimsy and dubious reasons."

In closing, Corpuz wrote:

"In contemplating to surrender, I thought of the possibility of torture, incarceration and execution. But I decided to quit nevertheless, rather than continue with a struggle which to my perception may lead the country to an even worse situation than the hated Marcos regime. I left the old Armed Forces hoping that I will find the answer in the NPA, only to find out later that the party I have chose only led me into a 'lion's den.'"

SOLOMON ISLANDS

HOME MINISTER RESINGS OVER TYPHOON AID ISSUE

BK061005 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0900 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] A member of the Solomon Islands cabinet has resigned over a deal made by the prime minister, Sir Peter Kenilorea, and the French Government. The minister for home affairs and provincial government, Mr Andrew Nori, claimed that the prime minister's action defied all fairness and leadership principles. Mr Nori is leader of the Nationalist Front for Progress which is a minority partner in the Solomons coalition government.

The prime minister's home village was damaged during Cyclone Namu last May and the French Government later offered $129,000 [currency not specified] to help pay for repairs. The prime minister has rejected suggestions that the payment was a private one and had been arranged in secret.

In his letter of resignation the home minister said that members of the cabinet had collectively informed Sir Peter Kenilorea that his action was not in the best interests of the government.

Mr Nori said the prime minister had given his ministers the option of resigning if they were not happy with his action. A Radio Australia correspondent in Honiara says it is not immediately clear whether the two other Nationalist Front members of the cabinet also intend to resign in protest.

VANUATU

MELBOURNE SAYS GROUP LEAVES TO TRAIN IN LIBYA

BK070943 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0805 GMT 7 Nov 86

[From the "International Report" program]

[Text] Reports from the capital of Vanuatu, Port Vila, claim that eight men flew to New Caledonia today on the first leg of a trip to Libya. According to Vanuatu's newly formed National Democratic Party, the eight men will be trained in the art of international terrorism. Details from Peter Cotton in Port Moresby:

[Begin Cotton recording] According to authoritative sources in Port Vila, the Libyan trip was organized by the secretary general of Vanuatu's ruling Vanuaaku Party, (Barak Sorpei), when he visited Tripoli earlier this year for a meeting of the World Freedom Conference. The sources say the eight men, all in the early 20's, flew to the capital of New Caledonia, Noumea, today. It is said they will be joined there by a number of young Kanaks for the onward flight to Libya.

The Libyan connection with the Kanak independence movement on New Caledonia is well established. In 1984, 17 young Kanaks spent some weeks in Libya for what was called security training. The trip caused much consternation amongst the more moderate nations of the region and for the Kanaks this was probably the desired result.

With the more aggressive approach adopted by French authorities in the territory lately, this current training trip to Libya by the young Kanaks may have a more businesslike motive. Just what the young islanders will do once they get to Libya is not clear, but according to Port Vila sources, the Vanuatuans may be trained as bodyguards for top officials of the ruling Vanuaaku Party such as Prime Minister Father Walter Lini and President Sokomanu.

The training program is thought to include weapons training and instruction in self-defense as well as some ideological studies. The media in Vanuatu is state-controlled and the government of Father Walter Lini has banned any mention of the men's Libyan training trip. Vanuatu established formal diplomatic links with Libya in July. It already had diplomatic links with Cuba.

The claims that young Vanuatuans were to undergo Libyan terrorist training surfaced in the form of a telex to Radio Australia's newsroom in Melbourne. It came from the newly-formed National Democratic Party in Vanuatu. I was unable to make contact with government officials in Port Vila today to check the purpose of the eight men's year-long stay in Libya or how they would be employed once they returned home.

According to one source in Port Vila, a celebration for the eight young men was held in the capital on Wednesday night. During the celebration the secretary general of the Vanuaaku Party, (Barak Sorpei), is reported to have said that the eight bound to Tripoli would return to Vanuatu much respected young men. [end recording]

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SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON EC SANCTIONS AGAINST SYRIA

OW111417 Tokyo KYODO in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Japan understands with sympathy the steps taken by the European Community (EC) to employ sanctions against Syria for that country's alleged involvement in an attempt to bomb an Israeli passenger jet in Britain, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. A statement by Yoshio Hatano, director-general for public information and cultural affairs, condemned the bombing attempt which occurred in April.

The EC's actions include a ban on weapons exports to Syria, suspension of the exchange of dignitaries and tighter monitoring of the activities of Syrian Embassy staff in Europe and of Syrian Airlines flights.

Japan intends to refuse arms exports, limit the size of diplomatic missions, deny entry to all foreigners expelled from other countries on suspicion of terrorist activity, and tighten up immigration procedures, the statement said. Outlining the current state of Japan's relations with Syria, the Foreign Ministry statement said no Syrian Airlines flight currently terminates in Japan.

The statement reiterated Japan's commitment to cooperate in the struggle against international terrorism, and indicated Japan's intention to promote among Arab nations including Syria dialogue aimed at the prevention of terrorism.

REPORTAGE ON AQUINO'S 4-DAY VISIT CONTINUES

Aquino on Military

OW110401 Tokyo KYODO in English 0336 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino said Tuesday the military in her country is under the control of Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel Ramos who is "perfectly" on her side, according to Japanese sources. She also said she is confident that a draft constitution will be approved in a plebiscite scheduled for February 2. The Philippine military is on full alert amid rumors of an impending coup against her nine-month-old government.

Aquino made the remarks in a meeting with Shintaro Ishihara, a lawmaker in the House of Representatives, at the Akasaka State Guesthouse on the second day of her four-day visit here. Ishihara was a close friend of her assassinated husband Benigno Aquino.

Aquino also met former Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka and said the communist insurgency and other problems in the Philippines will be resolved if the country's economy improves. The economy poses the most difficult problem facing the country, which has a population of 55 million, the sources quoted the president as telling Kosaka, who is chairman of the Japan-Philippine Parliamentarians' Forum of Friendship. Japan Socialist Party Chairwoman Takako Doi, a member of the forum, was also present at the meeting.

Aquino also met Gov. of Tokyo Shunichi Suzuki Tuesday morning at the guesthouse in downtown Tokyo.

Nakasone Hosts Luncheon

OW110617 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone extended encouragement and support to the Philippines for its nation-building efforts Tuesday at a luncheon he hosted for President Corazon Aquino. In return, Aquino expressed her firm determination to maintain freedom and democracy in the Philippines and try to play a role in Asia and the Pacific. Aquino arrived here Monday for a four-day state visit.

Referring to the birth of the Aquino government, Nakasone told her, "the way in which the transition of government took place in your country became the center of world attention, and it was a demonstration of the wisdom and courage of Your Excellency and of all the Philippine people that it was accomplished without bloodshed." Nakasone applauded the fact that Aquino had maintained an approach of ranking peace and love as the most precious values.

He extended his "sincere words of encouragement" to Aquino and the Philippine people, who he said are undertaking new nation-building efforts such as establishment of a new constitution, establishment of public peace and order and reconstruction of the economy.

Aquino, speaking in Japanese, thanked Nakasone for his invitation to the luncheon, and said the Philippines and Japan are members of the family of Asia.

She referred to the follies and failings which she said have held back progress. Despite the Philippines' blessings such as resources, cost-efficient labor and a large well-educated managerial and entrepreneurial class, "our political leaders managed to squander everything and leave us broken at the bottom of the pile," she said. But the Filipino people rose not just against the old government but for values that now shape their future -- democracy, the rule of law and freedom, she said. [passage omitted]

Aquino said she will try to make her country strong and play a role to shore up the Free World's defenses in the Pacific and consolidate the stability of the region.

'Text' of Aquino Speech

OW110457 Tokyo KYODO in English 0431 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The following is a full text of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's speech delivered Tuesday at a luncheon hosted in her honor by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone in his official residence.

Our two countries have a shared history that goes back a long way. And I think both of us, knowing the lessons of the past, look to a future together with hope and expectation. There is a lot we can do together. Both our nations are part of a region whose future seems certain to be one of dynamic achievement. There is a wealth of opportunities to bring progress and prosperity to even the most downtrodden and impoverished areas of this region, and therefore a lasting peace to the Pacific.

Sometimes, as I view all that can be done and consider how far short of the great promise we have fallen, I think it is only the follies and failings of men that have held us back. Mine is a country blessed with resources, with cost-efficient labor, with a large well-educated managerial and entrepreneurial class, with potential access to many markets because of our geographical location and political and historic links. Indeed, 20 years ago we were second only to you in our region in terms of wealth. Despite such blessings, our political leaders managed to squander everything and leave us broken at the bottom of the pile. Yet if I am tempted to condemn man for squandered opportunties, I have only to turn to your great country and its unbroken line of wise and patriotic leadership to be reminded of what man can achieve.

It was human endeavor and disc'pline that rebuilt your great country from the ashes of war. When the omens were bleak and the resources at hand slight, the people and leadership of Japan showed what can be done when the will to succeed is there. You came back from the darkness of economic devastation because you had the will. Yours is a success founded on national commitment. Everybody was a member of the team that put Japan on course for the economic successes that have transformed your country.

We now in the Philippines face a similar challenge of reconstruction. My goverment took over an economy laid waste by its predecessor's war against, and plunder of its own people. As was the case in Japan, the beginning is not easy. Old conflicts have to be put to rest, a new consensus on which the nation can build its future has to be found.

Yet the foundation for that is in place. The people power revolution in February, when our nation rose in the streets to confirm their verdict at the polls, is the stone on which the new Philippines is being built. The people rose not just against the old regime but for certain values that now shape our future. These are democracy, the rule of law, and above all freedom. But this is the freedom where neighbor lives in respect and harmony with neighbor; where each Filipino respects and contributes to the common goal of bringing progress to all.

Our new freedom is too precious to allow its abuse. Hence we have moved as quickly as we can to underwrite the victory of democracy with a new constitution. At this time, only I and my vice-president, Salvador Laurel, are democratically elected officials. We had to dismantle the non-democratic and corrupt power structures and move as quickly as we could to democracy in a framework of constitutional law and protected freedoms. Now the constitution is drafted and will be put to a popular plebiscite in early February. If the constitution is approved, this will be followed by national and local elections within next year. Thus, in just a little over a year after the people power revolution, my presidency will be supported by the fully fledged institutions of a democratic state.

This swift transition back to full democracy has been helped by the democratic mandate that I have enjoyed. As has often been pointed out, ours was not a revolution to depose a goverment, so much as one to install the duly elected one in its place. An enabling revolution to continue the work of democratic change began by my electoral victory and soon to be completed by the establishment of all the other necessary institutions of a democracy and the elections of officials to fill them. While the process is not complete, there is no reason for apprehension for its proceeds from the unshakeable foundation of the people's victory in my election to the presidency. My presidency is the cornerstone of the new house that we are building for democracy in my country.

And so let me be clear: There is not room in the new Philippines for those who will not accept the ways of democracy. While I am anxious to resolve the communist insurgency bloodlessly, I will not tolerate a non-democratic challenge to our government and people from any quarter.

With a strong democracy in place, we have a firm basis for moving forward as a united country. My presidency runs until 1992 and in that time I have every expectation that I will oversee the same concerted burst of directed national energy that did so much for Japan. Many of the economic conditions for this are already in place. My economic ministers have been able to re-engage our economy by proper management at home and through successful negotiations with the IMF and the World Bank. They have given us the seal of good housekeeping. They have eased the terms and conditions for our economic recovery program. The restoration of honesty and discipline to the management of our economy has enabled us to win the endorsement of the international lending institutions for a growth rate next year of 5.5 percent.

The role of your government as a bilateral donor has also been one of support and understanding. You understand both the humanitarian imperative and the capacity of the Filipino to help himself and his neighbors once he is given the means. We applaud you for it. The Philippine people are emerging from a great national trial and I think the Japanese people both sympathize with what we have gone through and recognize the role for Japan to help in our endeavor of recovery and development.

We have been honored by the attention the drama of our election and revolution attracted here in Japan. There was a bond of support amongst the Japanese people that we appreciate. And if I may add a personal note I remember also with gratitude the reaction of the Japanese people to the assassination of my husband, Ninoy Aquino. We appreciated your support then and we appreciate it now. We are encouraged in our effort to rebuild our country by the unwavering support and steady assistance that the people and government of Japan have given to our country in the past, a record of commitment to the welfare of our people that is the ground of our hope for your continuing help in our new effort.

I hope what we are seeking to do in the Philippines can be a source of pride not just to us but our friends in Japan. And not just shared pride, but a sense of regional security as well. For a strong Philippines will shore up the Free World's defenses in the Pacific and nail down the stability of the region. We want to succeed in the Philippines so we can do our part for the rest of Asia and the world. Under your leadership, Prime Minister Nakasone, Japan understands this desire to reach for goals transcending strictly national interest and will therefore appreciate our haste to recover the strength to carry our share of our common dream of peace and progress in the Pacific.

Addresses Lawmakers

OW111135 Takyo KYODO in English 1128 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino emphasized the importance of democracy and parliamentary deliberation in a speech to Japanese lawmakers here Tuesday. She also called for Japanese confidence in the prospects for future Philippine economic development.

"Our people wanted democracy back and the first eight months have been an effort to restore it as fully as possible," Aquino told more than 100 Japanese parliamentarians at the official residence of the House of Representatives speaker near the Diet building. Aquino is on a four-day state visit here since Monday, her third overseas trip since she became president after the ouster of President Ferdinand Marcos in February.

"Right or wrong, only the laws that people themselves make through their fully elected representatives will have acceptance and support," she said. She referred to the completion of a new Philippine draft constitution that will be submitted to a referendum next February. While there is presently no parliament in her country, Aquino said she consults directly with the people about their problems and what they think the solutions should be.

Among those attending the Tuesday meeting were Tetsuzo Fuwa, chairman of the Japan Communist Party, Yoshikatsu Takeiri, chairman of the Komeito Party, and Takako Doi, chairwoman of the Socialist Party.

Aquino said she wants to rebuild the Philippine economy through private enterprises, both foreign and Filipino. She said her country has appealed to friendly nations to support the Philippines' economic recovery. "We need outright aid -- that is true at this point in time," Aquino said. However, she added "but more importantly we need Japan's expression of faith in the promise of Philippine progress."

RECORD TRADE SURPLUS WITH U.S. SCORED IN OCTOBER

OW110813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Japan had a record monthly trade surplus of 5.00 billion dollars with the United Ststes in October, reflecting continued brisk shipments of synthetic textiles, cars and office equipment, the Finance Ministry said in a preliminary report Tuesday. The previous record bilateral surplus of 4.83 billion dollars was registered in September.

Japan's overall trade surplus on a customs clearance basis in October hit the third highest level ever of 7.81 billion dollars, exceeded only by the record high of 8.95 billion dollars in September and the second largest black ink of 8.10 billion dollars in July. There was a 4.35 billion dollar surplus in October last year.

Exports to the U.S. rose 24.2 percent last month over a year earlier to a record 7.50 billion dollars but imports showed a small 6.0 percent gain to 2.50 billion dollars.

Overall exports also swelled to a record monthly high of 19.14 billion dollars, 19.4 percent more than a year before, while imports declined 3.0 percent to 11.33 billion dollars. Japan's car exports showed a 15.5 percent year-on-year increase to 3.80 billion dollars. But on a quantitative basis the car shipments dropped 10.4 percent from a year earlier to 583,901 units for the fourth consecutive monthly setback, marking the first double-digit decrease on record.

Meanwhile, Japan's imports from the European Community (EC) reached a monthly record of 1.81 billion dollars, up 121.6 precent from the same month a year before, surpassing the previous peak of 1.27 billion dollars registered in July. Ministry officials said the sharp rise in imports from the EC stemmed from increased shipments of alcoholic drinks, gasoline, cars and gold.

Japan's trade surplus with the EC shrank to 985.44 million dollars -- the 26th highest monthly level -- from 1.86 billion dollars in September, the report said.

South Korea replaced China as the third largest trading partner with Japan in October, following the United States and the EC. Japan's exports to South Korea rose 49.4 percent last month over October 1985 to 948.22 million dollars while imports hit a monthly record of 640.68 million dollars, up 54.7 percent from a year earlier.

Both exports to and imports from China suffered declines of 23.8 percent and 2.0 percent to 850.88 million dollars and 512.82 million dollars, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY BUDGET FOR APPROVED FY 1986

OW111231 Tokyo KYODO in English 1118 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The House of Councillors (upper house) passed Tuesday a supplementary budget for fiscal 1986 ending next March, which reduces the size of the original budget by 263.8 billion yen to 53,824.8 billion yen. The bill had earlier passed the House of Representatives.

With the supplementary budget approved by the Diet, the focus of Diet deliberations will shift to other significant bills including eight bills reforming the Japanese National Railways (JNR) and bills revising insurance laws for the elderly.

Based on the 3-trillion yen package of economy-stimulating measures, the supplementary budget appropriates 549 billion yen for public works such as disaster relief works and measures to cope with deflation stemming from the yen's appreciation. The fund will be covered by the floatation of construction bonds.

In revenue, the supplementary budget reduced the initial budget by 1,253.4 billion yen, due to an estimated overall revenue shortage. To cover the shortage, the supplementary budget reduced by 450.2 billion yen national tax allocated to local governments as subsidies. It also cut reserve funds by 410 billion yen and drew 440.5 billion yen from surplus funds carried over from fiscal 1985.

The government will go ahead with the approved budget in an effort to achieve a 4 percent economic growth projected by the government, helped by relaxed monetary conditions stemming from the fourth discount rate cut and the recent stable exchange rate of the yen against the dollar.

NODONG SINMUN FLAILS SIGUR'S TALKS WITH DJP LEADERS

SK110357 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 10 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 11 November commentary: "The Ringleader of Strangling Democracy Who Came With a Whip in His Hand"]

[Text] Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, came to South Korea and, on 8 November, met the puppet National Assembly speaker and No Tae-u, the DJP chairman. At this meeting, the puppet National Assembly speaker said that they are strongly pushing ahead with an operation to eliminate the impure forces at the risk of sacrifice; and No Tae-u said that as radical leftist forces are linked with some political party, force has to be used. In response to this, Sigur expressed understanding, saying that such things are possible [kurolsuinnun ilirago]. He repeated the same position in the press conference prior to his departure.

It should not be overlooked that Sigur who hurriedly came to South Korea -- worried about the recent developments in South Korea characerized by serious confrontation between democracy and fascism -- defended the Chon tu-hwan ring's atrocious suppression, saying that such things are possible.

In South Korea at present, unprecedentedly vicious and brutal suppressive rackets are being conducted by the Chon Tu-hwan military hooligans' clique. The puppets are carrying out all-out suppression of the patriotic democratic forces all over South Korea, while disclosing the fabricated cases of wall papers at Seoul National University and of attempting to build a Marxist-Leninist party and of regarding the opposition party lawmaker's remarks calling for reunification as state policy as a problem.

The fascist clique's frenzy is at its climax in the wake of the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University. The puppets are conducting rackets of arresting patriotic students everywhere, issuing search instructions to arrest 80 additional key members of the Student League for National Salvation. With an A-degree extraordinary alert order in effect, the police have intensified their street patrol and checking and search operations. The campuses are frequently closed and the students' independent activities blocked. The evil hand of suppression is extended to the opposition party and the off-stage opposition democratic forces as well.

The puppets sentenced Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the Mintongnyon [the Federation of the People's Movement for Democracy and Unification], to a 3-year prison term; demanded a 15-year imprisonment for Chang Ki-pyo, director of the policy department of the organization; and issued an arrest warrant for the secretary general of this organization. The puppets forcibly escorted and arrested Rev Pak Hyong-kyu and the spokesman for the Council for Promotion of Democracy, suppressing them. They have also issued an order to force the off-stage opposition organization Mintongnyon to voluntarily disband by 10 November.

The fascist clique's rule by guns and bayonets, in which the manner of suppression is more vicious than ever before and in which the object of punishment is unlimited and indiscriminate, is far worse than that of the Yusin dictatorship. The trampling upon human rights in South Korea is in the worst stage. Therefore, the act of Sigur who defended the Chon Tu-hwan ring's savage suppressive politics has approved and encouraged the Chon Tu-hwan ring's vicious and brutal wielding of bayonets committed in the names of patriotism.

Whenever there is a serious crisis in its colonial rule in South Korea, the United States tries to ease the crisis. Last spring -- when the South Korean dictatorship was seriously threatened as the movement for constitutional revision by the opposition party and the off-stage opposition forces was further expanded and developed encouraged by developments in the Philippines, and the students' anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle was underway -- the U.S. imperialist leaders came to South Korea one after another and attempted to invigorate traitor Chon Tu-hwan, babbling about the strengthening of assistance and cooperation, and to ease the situation by providing him with a dual tactic of suppression on the one hand and appeasement on the other hand and the strategy of grand mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties. The true objective of Sigur's South Korea junket is the same.

The social confusion and unstable political scene in South Korea have reached an extreme these days. The anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle of the students and the people is being waged vigorously all over South Korea. This is rapidly growing and intensifying with an unstoppable force. In contrast, the colonial anticommunist fascist sysstem which the U.S. imperialists attempt to sustain by military dictatorship is falling apart like a wet earthen fence.

Sigur, babbling about understanding, handed a fascist club to the puppets. Detestably, Sigur babbled about protecting human rights and the mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties. How can he babble about protection of human rights while defending the most vicious suppressive politics in South Korea? How can he babble about the mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties while defending the attempt to suppress the opposition party? The deceptive nature of the protection of human rights and mutual concession between the ruling and opposition parties has been revealed once again. The act of Sigur shows well that all the suppressive maneuvers of the South Korean puppets are in fact conducted under the U.S. imperialists' direction and manipulation.

The U.S. imperialists should squarely see today's reality of South Korea, act sensibly, and should not encourage the dictator Chon Tu-hwan's ring, forsaken by the people, toward suppression of the people. If the U.S. imperialists continue to step up suppression, the South Korean students and people, who are waging a stubborn and unyielding struggle even in prison, singing a song of victory, will not tolerate it.

U.S. 'DEMANDS' OPENING OF SOUTH KOREAN MARKETS

SK120323 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2148 GMT 8 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November article: "Opening of South Korean Markets and Its Consequences"]

[Text] Last October, the U.S. imperialists demanded that the South Korean puppets import U.S. farm products, including potatoes. Earlier, in August they demanded that South Korea open markets for 19 items of U.S. farm products and industrial goods, including oranges and construction equipment, and lower import duties for 27 U.S. items, including chemical goods. The U.S. demands for opening more South Korean markets in a bid to find markets for its industrial goods and farm products were repeated many times this year.

Last year, the U.S. imperialists completed their trade negotiations with the South Korean puppets which had continued for 1 year. As a result, the U.S. imperialists have obtained from the puppets the guarantee not only for opening markets for U.S. tobacco and insurance firms, but also for protecting U.S. intellectual property rights in South Korea, including trademark rights, copyrights, and patent rights. Such repeated demands of the U.S. imperialists for opening markets for U.S. industrial goods and farm products in South Korea show that the U.S. pressure on South Korea is ever-escalating.

In 1983, the United States forced the South Korean puppets to liberalize imports of 32 items of U.S. goods to South Korea and lower tariffs on 23 items of U.S. goods. In 1985, it also forced the puppets to open markets for 34 items of U.S. goods, including small-type electronic computers and machine tools, and put pressure on them to open the market even for the U.S. banks and other firms in the service field.

Because of such U.S. pressures, the number of import-liberalized items of U.S. goods increased from 1,907 in 1978 to 7,915 in 1985. The ratio of the import liberalization of U.S. goods increased from 64.9 percent in 1978 to 87.8 percent in 1985. It has been reported that the ratio of the import liberation of U.S. goods will reach 91.6 percent this year.

The U.S. imperialists, who have made the South Korean economy their colonial and subjugated one and have thus completely destroyed the national industries and rural economy of South Korea by infiltrating several hundred billion dollars of monopolistic capital and more than 1,000 monopolistic enterprises into South Korea for the past 40 odd years, are today trying to suffocate the South Korean economy under the pretext of free trade and market opening.

The United States is advertising as if the step for opening markets in South Korea for U.S. goods has contributed to alleviating the trade dispute between both sides and is conducive to both the United States and South Korea. The theory of mutual benefits is a word invented to justify the imperialists aggression against other countries. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should not have any delusion toward imperialism. The aggressive nature of imperialists will never change.

The U.S. demands for opening markets in South Korea are by no means intended to give benefits to South Korea. The U.S. economic infiltration into South Korean markets is nothing but an expression of the U.S. policy to more thoroughly and completely subjugate and dominate South Korea. The U.S. imperialists have put pressure on South Korea in all fields in a bid to firmly hold on to it as a market for their goods. The U.S. imperialists have not only forced South Korea to unconditionally receive their export goods, but ahve also threatened South Korea, saying that if South Korea does not respond to U.S. demands the United States will decrease the number of South Korean export goods from the U.S. preferential tariff.

Article 301 of the U.S. Law on Trade and Tariff, which is a U.S. domestic law, includes a provision which stipulates that in case the United States finds itself in an unfavorable situation in trade with foreign countries it will impose relevant retaliation on them. The U.S. imperialists have adopted this provision as one of their major levers in expanding markets for their goods in foreign countries and in infiltrating their capital into foreign countries.

Clamoring about Article 301 of the Law on Trade and Tariff, the United States forced South Korea to open markets for U.S. insurance forms, claiming that South Korea's opposition to opening markets for U.S. insurance firms is an unfair act. Giving in to this, last year the Chon Tu-hwan ring opened the import of 235 items of U.S. goods whose import had been restricted. It has also opened in advance the import of 1 1/2 items of U.S. goods, including canned pork, fruit, and machinery, which were originally scheduled to be imported after 1986.

The opening of markets for U.S. tobacco and insurance firms in South Korea in September according to the results of the trade negotiations with the United States last summer was also a treacherous step taken as a result of U.S. pressure. It is the situation the puppets are facing today to have to take even poison if they are told to do so by their bosses.

The U.S. imperialists have also demanded that their intellectual property rights, including property patent rights, trademark rights, copyrights, and intellectual property rights on electronic computers and semi-conductors, be protected in South Korea. The U.S. demands for the protection U.S. intellectual property rights are designed to exercise the right of monopolizing their art works, publications, and inventions and to strengthen their economic and technological domination, subjugation, and plunder of South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' economic pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. goods has aggravated the crisis in the overall social and economic fields of South Korea. The South Korean markets which have been widely opened for U.S. goods due to the U.S. imperialists' pressure are the economic fields which U.S. monopolistic enterprises can dominate without difficulty if they stretch out their claws of economic aggression.

Because of the exercise of the U.S. intellectual property rights, including property patent rights and copyrights, the South Korean economy has faced a serious crisis. According to a report, in its chemical industry sector, in which products cannot be produced without relying on foreign technology, South Korea will have to pay 60 billion won annually to the United States in the future for its property patent rights in the production of agricultural chemicals and medical supplies.

The U.S. property patent right on the South Korean chemical industry, which is directly and indirectly connected with other industries, will not only have a great effect on the overall industries of South Korea, but will also expedite its economic and technological subjugation to the United States. Due to the protection of U.S. copyrights in South Korea, South Korea has to pay more than $1 billion annually for the use of U.S. copyrights. This burden will be imposed on the shoulders of South Korean publication and printing firms.

The opening of South Korean markets for U.S. insurance firms will result in allowing U.S. insurance firms to monopolize insurance markets in South Korea and will being an annual profit of $4-5 billion to U.S. insurance firms. The U.S. infiltration into the insurance markets of South Korea is not aimed merely at monopolizing the insurance markets. According to reports of South Korean publications, the U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. insurance firms is a preliminary strategic arrangement in a bid to mobilize huge amounts of capital collected from South Korean insurance markets and, with this money, to conduct money-making business, stock buying and selling business, and land speculation when foreign investment is liberalized in South Korea in the future.

The opening of markets for U.S. cigarettes will not only impose a loss of more than $500 million annually on South Korean rural villages, but will also have a serious effect on South Korean tobacco producers.

South Korea, which has been turned into a land of chronic starvation because of the U.S. policy of forcibly selling U.S. surplus agricultural products, will be dealt a double blow because of the new U.S. pressure on South Korea to open markets for U.S. agricultural products, including potatoes.

The U.S. economic pressure on South Korea has aroused strong anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiment among the South Korean people. A government-patronized organ in South Korea, indicating that the U.S. economic pressure has aroused strong anti-U.S. sentiment among the people, has expressed deep concerns, stressing that the anti-U.S. sentiment has reached a very serious stage.

The LOS ANGELES TIMES reported that the anti-U.S. struggle in South Korea, including the students' occupation of U.S. organs in South Korea, is a result of the South Korean people's protest against the U.S. economic pressure on South Korea. The U.S. maneuvers for aggression and the subsequent anti-U.S. sentiment of the South Korean people have strengthened and developed into a massive struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists and to overthrow the puppet regime. That anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democracy in South Korea is the reflection of the demand of the times. The South Korean people will not stop their struggle until their demand has been achieved.

NAKASONE'S SDI STATEMENT CALLED 'TRICKERY'

SK111519 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 11 (KCNA) -- Nakasone was quoted as saying if the U.S. "Star Wars" program was related to nuclear weapons, he would stop joining in its researches.

NODONG SINMUN today comes out with a short commentary branding this statement of Nakasone as a thinly-veiled trickery.

It reads in part:

Did Nakasone have no idea that the "Star Wars" program was a plan for the provocation of a nuclear war aimed at a forestalling nuclear strike at the world's progressive forces when he got involved in its researches query.

It is nobody's secret that the Japanese reactionaries have participated in the program, urged by the aggressive intention to stretch their hands of militarist expansion even to outer space through nuclear collusion with the United States.

The "Star Wars" program becoming the target of stronger opposition and denunciation of the Japanese people and other peoples of broad circles the world over, Nakasone was trying to hide the heinous color of the Japanese reactionaries by such ridiculous trick.

It is brain-cudgelling of samurai-fashion.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES BULGARIAN DELEGATION

SK110442 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0403 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang November 10 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League headed by Andrei Bundjulov, first secretary of its Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were Hwang Chong-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Choe Yong-hae, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, and Vasil Hubchev, Bulgarian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented a gift to President Kim Il-song in the name of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Dimitrov Young Communist League.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTHERN SUPPRESSION

SK110705 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2141 GMT 8 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 9 November commentary: "Power of Popular Masses Is Stronger Than Guns and Bayonets"]

[Text] At a press conference on 7 November, the puppet minister of labor babbling about the expulsion of impure elements lurking in the labor circles, and the immediate dissolution of an illegal group, threatened that strong steps would be taken against them.

On that day, the puppet minister of education prattled at the opening ceremony of a training center for teachers that the anti-U.S., antifascist struggle is a radical leftist struggle and that the students' movement will never be tolerated.

Those who are being branded as impure elements and procommunist leftist radicals by the puppets are the progressive workers, youths, and students who are carrying out the just struggle for the independence and democracy of society, for the rights to existence, and for national reunification in South Korea. When we take this into consideration, we can say that the outcries of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junior gangstery reveal their attempt to stamp out the labor movement and students movement rapidly growing in South Korea and harshly crack down upon the patriotic forces.

The puppets repress anyone who incurs their displeasure by branding him as a subversive procommunist element, thus attempting to legalize their act. Such an act can be perpetrated only by such a cruel fascist dictatorial fanatics like the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

We would like to ask the puppets if the workers and students in South Korea have organized illegal organizations even though they can organize independent labor unions which represent their interests and if they conducted illegal mass gatherings even though the freedom of assembly and demonstration is guaranteed.

This is not true at all. As for freedom of association, assembly, and demonstration -- a very basic human right -- it is being comprehensively blocked in South Korea by evil fascist laws, including the Law of Assembly and Demonstrations. The puppets are even threatening the workers' right to existence while supporting and siding with comprador elements. A foreign publication noted that the freedom given by the Chon Tu-hwan clique's dictatorial power is like the destiny of a rat caught by a cat. Thus, the workers are trying to form labor unions with their own strength and through these unions, they try to accomplish their demands including the three labor rights and the right to existence. How can this be a source of trouble?

The South Korean people are living in the most destitute place in the world. According to reports published even by the puppets themselves, the South Korean workers have been driven hard like cows and horses for a long time under the worst working conditions. However, they are being paid starvation wages, far below minimum living costs.

Expelling students from the campuses, the puppets prohibited them from engaging in labor, defining this as infiltration of impure forces. Does this mean that the puppets do not care even if the students die of starvation? It is the tyranny and brutality of the traitors to the nation to trample down the basic freedom and the right of the people and suppress at the point of bayonets their demand for existence and democracy, branding it as illegality and procommunism.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique tries to maintain its power by branding the absolute majority of the people as impure elements and bringing them under strict control. But it is a foolish act. Those who tried to put down the people's struggle at the point of the bayonet did not go long. The anti-U.S. struggle for independence, the antifascist struggle for democracy and the struggle for existence now mounting in South Korea are an explosion of the pent-up indignation of the South Korean people who have been trampled underfoot and repressed under the colonial rule of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for over 40 years. The power of the popular masses -- the masters of history -- is stronger than guns and bayonets. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should stop repressing the youths, students, and workers who rose in the just struggle and should step down from power according to their demand.

STUDENT ARRESTS FOR KONGUK STRUGGLE DENOUNCED

SK100105 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 6 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 7 November commentary: "Fascist Tyrant Who Surpasses the Yusin Dictatorial Maniac"]

[Text] The Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated an unprecedented fascist violence of imprisoning as many as 1,265 students in connection with the joint sit-in struggle held at Konguk University. The fascist clique's rude tyranny is part of the deliberate reactionary offensive aimed at threatening the patriotic youths and students who have become the leading forces in the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy in South Korea and at obliterating the students' patriotic movement.

The puppets' very vicious brutal violence is arousing great indignation and denunciation among the entire nation and the world's progressive people. There is no reason why the studnets who participated in the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University should be shackled and imprisoned.

Because they could not tolerate the fact that the U.S. imperialists occupied South Korea for more than 40 years, trampling underfoot national dignity and independence, they demanded the expulsion of the aggressors. Because they could not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring which has turned South Korea into a place where fascism prevails more rampantly than during the Yusin rule and which wields swords by branding the demand for basic democracy as a procommunist act, they stuggled, while crying for the overthrow of the fascist regime.

The youths and students who waged the anti-U.S. and antipuppet struggle, reflecting the aspirations and wishes of the entire nation for independence, democracy, and reunification, should not be targets of suppression with guns and bayonets. Rather, they should be praised as patriots. They brutally suppressed and murdered the patriotic youths and students and punished them en masses after branding them procommunist elements. This is an unforgivable traitorous act that can be committed only by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, which knows neither the country and the nation nor politics but which only knows how to hunt people.

Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist hooligan, is repeating, in South Korea, the Kwangju massacre which they conducted 6 years ago. The puppets are mobilizing all policemen and puppet armed forces to suppress the people, while placing South Korea in the actual status of an emergency decree. They conducted operations to quell the bare-fisted students, resembling street fighting and imprisoned a thousand and several hundred students.

The puppets' current brutality is identical to the bloody Kwangju situation. The former South Korean dictator who made anticommunism and fascism his undertakings could not commit such a brutality as being committed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring. The Chon Tu-hwan ring's violence this time clearly shows that it is a group of the most vicious murderers in the late 20th century, the fascist hangmen, and national butchers who far surpass the notorious Yusin dictator.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is attempting to avert a crisis facing its crumbling fascist regime by any means, and to maintain power by mobilizing all physical forces in the same style adopted when they took power after turning all Kwangju into a bloodbath. Out of this plot, after discarding the deceptive veil of the peaceful transfer of power, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is openly spreading coup rumors and is pledging to uproot the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for independence and democracy, while wielding bayonets. However, guns and bayonets cannot block the righteous advance of the South Korean popular masses who aspire to a new system and livelihood devoid of aggressors and fascist maniacs.

From the lesson of blood, the South Korean youths, students, and people -- knowing that the desire for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be realized and that bloodshed cannot be avoided, with Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist villain, intact -- are rising up at the risk of their lives. While denouncing the fascist clique's brutal suppression and murder of participants in the joint sit-in struggle at Konguk University, the South Korean youths and students are boldly fighting, despite suppression.

This is the expression of the strong will of the South Korean people that they will in no way unfurl the banner of struggle before they overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist regime. The South Korean people, after rising up like one, will drive Chon Tu-hwan, the fascist homicidal devil and puppet traitor, into the place of the judgment of history without fail.

VNS DEMANDS TRUTH ABOUT STUDENT 'MASSACRE'

SK110700 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] Recently, the people on campuses and society have not been able to suppress their surging indignation in noting that more than 11 students were mercilessly victimized during the sit-in at Konguk University last month. During the interpellations at the Education and Information Committee of the National Assembly on 5 November, NKDP Assemblyman Yi Chae-ok pointed out that the campuses admit as fait accompli the fact that 11 students died while the Government suppressed the students' struggle. In this connection, the DJP assemblymen, standing up en masse, behaved rudely by beating desks and yelling about an apology by Assemblyman Yi, cancellation of his remarks, and so forth. Thus, the meeting was adjourned.

The rude acts of the DJP assemblymen that day is like a thief calling "stop thief!" Stressing that the report on the en masse sacrifice of students during the sit-in struggle at Konguk University is a groundless rumor fabricated by some subversive students, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is adhering to various tricks in an attempt to conceal the truth. However, no matter how frantically the Chon Tu-hwan clique may run amok it can never conceal its murderous act, just like one cannot conceal a gimlet in its bag. Even foreign news reports noted that the students of the Ehwa Women's University disseminated leaflets noting that they confirmed that 10 students died at Konguk University on 31 October and that they had struggled, demanding that the ruling authorities reveal their murderous act.

People consider that the struggle of more than 10,000 students from 19 universities throughout the South Korea staged the same day was an expression of their resistance to, and indignation over, the massacre. Handbills denouncing the massacre and murderous acts of the authorities were also disseminated on campuses and residential areas. This is no accident. No one can deny the fact that a number of students were victimized during the course of fanatic oppression, reminiscent of street fighting in which more than 8,000 police and even helicopters were mobilized.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is a group of murderers who preposterously claimed that they only killed 130 people after having killed several thousand innocent citizens in Kwangju. It is a group of human butchers who pretend that they are innocent after killing a number of people in secret camps, military units, and underground torture chambers. It is quite natural for such shameless murderers to conceal the recent murderous act as a groundless rumor. That the Chon Tu-hwan clique killed students who staged a sit-in struggle at Konguk University is a stark fact. Nevertheless, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has repressed the students demanding the revelation of the truth about the victimized fellow students, like a thief calling "stop thief!" and even branded the remarks made at the assembly session by the opposition assemblyman, who has parliamentary immunity, as a procommunist act. This is indeed an intolerable crime. Such an act by the Chon Tu-hwan clique is designed to comprehensively eliminate the student movement and the opposition democratic forces, concealing its crime at any cost, and to achieve security in power.

However, the Chon Tu-hwan clique should clearly realize that it can never conceal its true colors as murderers and fascist tyrants with such a cunning trick, and that it can never block the spirit of the anti-U.S. and anti-dictatorship struggle which is expanding in this land. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should make public the truth concerning the massacre of students during their sit-in struggle at Konguk University and should unconditionally and immediately release the detained students and patriotic masses from all walks of life.

WAYS TO PREVENT DPRK DAM PROJECT DISCUSSED

SK110711 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean government is working out various measures, including diplomatic, national security and economic steps, to prevent North Korea from going ahead with its plans to construct a huge dam near the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea. Culture and Information Minister Yi Ung-hui said Tuesday that the decision to prepare the measures came at a high-level meeting attended by cabinet ministers and chaired by President Chon Tu-hwan Monday and Tuesday at Chongwadae, the presidential residence.

"In connection with North Korea's construction of the Kumgangsan dam, there were discussions to prepare countermeasures on both the international and domestic levels, such as bringing the matter to concerned U.N. agencies, to prevent North Korea from carrying out the dam project," Yi said.

The meeting came after the South Korean defense and construction ministers last week called on North Korea to cease construction on grounds that the dam poses a great threat to South Korea's national security and ecology. The participants in the meeting agreed that it is essential for South Korea to formulate measures to protect the Olympic facilities clustered along the Han River from possible flooding in June and July, said Yi, speaking in the capacity of chief government spokesman. They also discussed in depth how to effectively cope with North Korea's handling of the huge dam being built on the northern tributary of the Han River in the rainy season, Yi said.

The dam, which is now under construction, will be more than 200 meters high and will hold more than 20 billion tons of water, he estimated. Once the flow of the river is blocked by the dam's construction, Yi continued, an estimated 1.8 billion tons of water can be stored a year. If the blocking continues until May 1988, prior to the staging of the Seoul Olympics, there is a great likelihood that it will threaten South Korea, he added.

"Thus, North Korea is expected to stage provocations againt South Korea with the use of dam water before the 1988 Olympic Games," he said. Yi did not specify, however, what measures the South Korean government will take to counter the dam construction project.

DISBANDMENT DEADLINE OF DISSIDENT GROUP EXTENDED

SK110125 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police have decided to extend the deadline for voluntary disbandment of the dissident group, "Mintongnyon," by three days.

Police sources said yesterday that the decision was made as the Mintongnyon, or Joint Minjung (Masses) Movement for Democracy and Unification, showed no signs of disbanding on its own, the sources said.

They said police will issue another warning to the Mintongnyon today, so that it can fold by Thursday.

The Mintongnyon, comprising 24 dissident and civil rights groups, was originally told to disband by midnight yesterday. The directive was issued Saturday to the Mintongnyon headquarters and its four regional chapters.

But, the dissident group has said it would ignore the police order, alleging that the police measure is unlawful. The group's chairman, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, is now in jail on a sedition charge.

In a statement, Mintongnyon declared that it will resist "any government oppression to the last minute."

Alleging that the government is being ridiculed by the people for ordering the closure of public democratic organizations like Mintongnyon, the statement demanded that the government drop its schemes to remain in power and make an apology to the people.

In an ensuing press conference, Kye Hun-che, acting Mintongnyon chairman, said that his organization has worked out detailed plans to resist any attempt to disband Mintongnyon. He said, however, that he could not disclose the plan in detail.

Meanwhile, the Catholic Farmers Movement, one of the Mintongnyon member organizations, also issued a statement denouncing the police plan to disband Mintongnyon.

Police said that the violations allegedly committed by Mintongnyon since March 1985 total 382. They comprise 304 instances of issuing unauthorized publications, 59 illegal meetings and 19 rallies and demonstrations.

It explained the order to disband Mintongnyon was given based on Article 6 of the Law on the Conduct of Duty by Police Officers.

The article stipulates that police can deter activities that will be harmful to human lives or feared to inflict great property damages.

NKDP BOYCOTTS NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

SK110114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The recent series of strong-armed government actions against dissident organizations has provoked tough reactions from the main opposition New Korean Democratic Party, including a threat to boycott the current regular National Assemby session.

All 11 standing committee sessions scheduled for yesterday did not open as NDP members refused to attend them as a gesture to denounce the government's forced dissolution of the "Mintongnyon" and the arrest of prominent dissidents.

The ruling and main opposition parties exchanged harshly worded statements yesterday, hurling criticism against each other for bringing the political situation to a catastrophe.

Leaders of the NDP said that the time has come for them to make "a grave decision" as it was apparent that the government was now attempting to "strangle" the opposition and dissident movements.

Police are expected to use force in the closure of the Mintongnyon office if the dissident group refuses to comply with the police order by the new deadline.

Rep. Sim Myong-po, spokesman for the ruling Democratic Justice Party, yesterday said that the dissolution of Mintongnyon, a federation of 24 dissident organizations, was a step "to deter attempts to destroy the free democratic system by means of violence."

DJP sources said that the pertinent administration authorities would disclose the dangerous nature of the Mintongnyon soon.

Sim said that the government is now trying to cut off linkage between institutional politics and the alliance of leftist forces and violent elements in the universities.

"The NDP's vindication of the Mintongnyon, which is an illegal organization, and forces seeking to overthrow the free democratic system reveals the falsity of the party's pronouncements of being a conservative party upholding democracy," Sim said.

"It will be wise for the NDP to give up attempts to use the radical leftist force as the base of support as soon as possible and find an independent course of action," the spokesman said.

On the other hand, the NDP claimed yesterday that the series of arrests and dissolution orders "oppressing the democratic forces proves that his country is virtually in a state of martial law."

A meeting of senior officers of the party decided to boycott the House committee sessions at least one day in protest against the state of police emergency which is the reality of today.

Rep. Hong Sa-tok, spokesman for the main opposition party, said in a statement that the present "military dictatorial regime is plotting to reintroduce the horrendous suppression of democracy in 1980" through a series of arrests of dissident figures.

He listed the dissolution moves against 14 workers' organizations and Mintongnyon and the arrests of Han Kwang-ok, spokesman for the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, and some staff members of the Catholic Committee of Justice and Peace and the National Council of Churches as instances of such "suppression."

"This systematic oppression perpetrated in the name of law testifies that the dictatorial government is aiming at extending itself through a politics of terror," Hong said.

The statement warned that the party would foil the plot of the present government by employing all available means both in and outside the parliament. It also called for an instant release of all "democratic figures" now under detention.

While showing a resolute stand against the government crackdown on dissidents, the NDP opened an avenue for negotiations with the ruling camp. NDP president Yi Min-u formally proposed a meeting between himself and DJP chairman No Tae-u.

As to the question of returning to the suspended special House committee on constitutional amendment, party lawmakers agreed in a caucus to leave it up to the decision of the Executive Council to be held today.

ANTICOMMUNIST DRIVE CAUSES FEAR OF 'EMERGENCY'

OW111027 Tokyo KYODO in English 1000 GMT 11 Nov 86

[By Yong Kim]

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 11 KYODO -- The South Korean Government is stepping up its anti-communist drives, stirring fears that it could proclaim emergency decrees anytime. The national police headquarters has ordered the Federation of National Movement Associations for Democracy and Unification, the largest and most active dissident body, to disband voluntarily this week.

The order came November 8, just one day after Labor Minister Yi Hon-kui instructed 14 labor unions and five fraternal groups of workers to dissolve themselves and stop collective acts immediately. They were termed as subversive labor organizations, which have allegedly agitated members and meddled in labor disputes to "fuel up social disturbances."

Last week, about 1,300 students from 27 universities were arrested on charges of staging joint antigovernment and anti-American demonstrations at Konguk University here. It marked the largest single arrest in Korea's modern history.

A leading pastor, Pak Hyong-kyu, 64, was detained for five days for having set a rumor afloat that several students were killed by riot police who suppressed the three-day demonstration in an exchange of rocks and tear gas grenades. Over 10 students are being questioned by police on similar charges.

Pastors Kim Tong-wan, 45, secretary of the human rights committee of the National Christian Council of Korea, and Ko Yong-kun, 53, have also been placed under police investigation of their remarkds that allegedly favored the demonstrations. The Rev. Kim was additionally charged with advocating what the police branded radical union activists by maintaining that the official authorities might have fabricated probe results in disadvantage of union leaders.

Lawyer Yi Ton-myong, 68, is facing an indictment on suspicion of providing a shelter and financial aid to Chang Ki-pyo, a leader of the dissident federation, when the latter was on a wanted list for allegedly masterminding a violent labor rally in the eastern port city of Inchon last May.

The Council for Promotion of Democracy (CPD), a de-facto political body, is widely believed to have come a step closer to falling victim to the crackdown, as its spokesman Han Kwang-ok, former lawmaker, was arrested Saturday. He allegedly asserted that the "Konguk incident" was not a pro-communist demonstration, but a rally aimed at restoring a "genuine" democracy, demanding the release of the students with pure "democratic conviction." The CPD, cochaired by two influential dissident leaders Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam helped the newly-born New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) emerge as the second largest opposition party in the February 12, 1985, elections.

There are growing views that even political parties are not exempt in massive anti-communist drives. NKDP officials called the recent mass arrests, mostly on charges of siding with North Koreans, as "stern threats to opposition activists which may lead to emergency decrees in highly political motivation."

"The government and its party are revealing a scheme to amend the constitution in a cabinet-administered system for eternal grip of power by force, oppressing opposition party members and dissidents," said an NKDP lawmaker. He noted that DJP chairman No Tae-u stressed the "inevitability" of the resort to force in case of "serious social disorder" in a recent meeting with Gaston Sigur, U.S. assistant secretary of state, in Seoul.

KIM TAE-CHUNG PREVENTED FROM VISITING OFFICES

SK120048 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Members of the Council for the Promotion of Democratization entered a 48-hour sit-in rally at the council office beginning at 2 p.m. yesterday in protest against what they called the "government's oppression of dissident organizations."

The council like the "Mintongnyon" which faces a forced disbandment, is not registered with government authorities and is co-chaired by Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung.

Spokesman Han Kwang-ok of the council was arrested Saturday on charges of violating the National Security Law and "defaming the nation."

Kim's car was blocked by two unmarked police vehicles outside City Hall and was immediately ringed by about 50 uniformed and plainclothes officers, the witnesses said.

Kim Tae-chung was forced to return home after a two-hour long attempt to enter the council office. He was tightly blocked from attending the anti-government protest.

Upon Kim's return, the protesters in the office shouted such slogans as "Down With the Military Dictatorship," "Stop Repressing Democratic Organizations," and "Immediately Release Political Prisoners" through speakers set up near the window.

POLICE SHUT DOWN MINTONGNYON HEADQUARTERS

SK120212 Seoul YONHAP in English 0206 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- South Korean police shut down the headquarters of a dissident organization Wednesday after breaking up a sit-in staged by some 30 radicals early Wednesday morning. The action came after the police had repeatedly ordered the "Mintongnyon" (United Masses' Movement for Democracy and Unification) to disband on grounds that it is an "illegal and subversive" group linked with the recent wave of anti-government demonstrations.

Armed with a search and confiscation warrant from the court, police forced their way into the Mintongnyon headquarters in downtown Seoul, escorted the protesters to their homes and seized seditious literature, written statements, conference records, a membership list and other documents.

Kye Hun-che, vice chairman of Mintongnyon, and the rest of the protesters complied with the warrant when police confronted them at 6:50 a.m.

It took the police 70 minutes to reach the dissidents, who had locked themselves in the office on the fouth floor. Police had to knock down two doors to reach them. Song Yuo-po, chief of the Mintongnyon secretariat and director of the office, was taken away by police for questioning.

The Mintongnyon was founded in March 1985 with the merger of two major dissident groups -- the National Congress for Democracy and Unification and the Council for the Movement of the Masses and Democracy. It later came to embrace many other dissident organizations based on religious, labor and literary issues.

Mintongnyon's chairman, the Rev. Mun Ik-kwan, who was arrested last May on charges of masterminding a massive anti-government riot in the port city of Inchon and of instigating subversive activities, received three-year term at the first trial. His term was finalized as he did not appeal by Nov. 11 legal deadline.

The opposition New Korea Democratic Party bitterly criticized the police action, saying that "the incumbent regime, in an attempt to hold on power, is squarely destroying the freedom of assembly and organization which is guaranteed by the law."

Party Spokesman Hong Sa-tok said the police raid on the dissident organization was "the violence done under the name of law."

POLICE SEIZE 16 FOR ATTEMPT TO FORM LEFTIST PARTY

SK121258 Seoul YONHAP in English 1250 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean police Wednesday apprehended 16 people and put 20 others on a wanted list on charges of having attempted to establish an underground political party, dubbed the "Anti-imperialism League." A police spokesman said that those detained and wanted by police are accused of having prepared to inaugurate the underground party on the basis of the "chuche" (self-reliance) theory of North Korea since May.

The activist group, led by Yi Min-yong, 22, who had been expelled from the Seoul National University, formed the preparatory committee for the projected pro-communist party in October of last year, according to police. Other leading members included Yi Tong-yop, 25, Cho Chong-sik, 22, and Chon Won-ha, all dropped out from Seoul National University.

The four leading figures also set up an organization committee and conducted a series of clandestine gatherings at a rented house in Puchon near the port city of Inchon in early last month to work out the league's platform, police said.

The platform draft was based on the draft of the Russian revolutionary platform and the platform of the North Korean Workers (communist) Party. The projected Anti-imperialism League has a struggle committee as a vanguard unit. Police said they seized 65 printed materials including sedition booklets from them as evidence.

ROK TO CONSTRUCT NUCLEAR FUEL FABRICATION PLANT

SK120119 Seoul YONHAP in English 0112 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov. 12 (YONHAP) -- Korea Nuclear Fuel Co. broke ground Tuesday for the nation's first nuclear fuel fabrication plant in a southern provincial city, the Korean Energy and Resources Ministry reported Wednesday. The plant is scheduled for completion by the end of 1988 in Taejon, a city 140 kilometers south of Seoul. When completed, the plant will provide 200 tons of nuclear fuel annually for pressurized light water-type nuclear power stations, beginning in 1989, a ministry official said.

The company plans to invest 58.9 billion won (67.3 million U.S. dollars: one dollar is worth about 875 won), on the project, including about 10.6 billion won in foreign capital.

The fuel produced in the plant will meet Korea's total nuclear fuel demand until 1996, when nuclear plants Nos. 11 and 12 will be completed. The plant will substitute some 32 million dollars worth of imported nuclear fuel a year, the official said. To obtain the required technology and related equipment for the plant, the Korean firm signed a technical agreement with Kraftwerk Union of West Germany in August 1985.

HENG SAMRIN HEADS DELEGATION TO LPRP CONGRESS

BK120435 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0412 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Nov (SPK) -- A high-ranking delegation of the KPRP led by General Secretary Heng Samrin this morning left Phnom Penh for Vientiane, where it will attend the Fourth LPRP Congress.

The delegation, which also included Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party's Control Commission, and Yos Son, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission, was seen off by Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council; Chea Soth, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; Ney Pena, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, and minister of interior; Chan Seng, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the party's Control Commission; Nguon Nhel, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party committee for Phnom Penh city; and others. Also on hand were Pheli Khounnaleuk and Ngo Dien, ambassadors of Laos and Vietnam to the PRK respectively.

USSR ENVOY GIVES RECEPTION ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION

BK081210 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1102 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK 8 November -- The Soviet Embassy gave a reception Friday evening in honor of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution (November 7). Present on the Soviet side were Ambassador Y.I. Razdukhov and Paramanov, president of the USSR-Kampuchea Friendship Society of the Russian Soviet Socialist Republic and head of the society's delegation on a visit to Kampuchea; and on the Kampuchean side were Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, vice premier and minister of planning, and other Kampuchean officials.

The same day, the Kampuchea-USSR Friendship Association's office was inaugurated in Phnom Penh in the presence of Simka and Paramanov.

Chea Soth Attends Reception

BK110915 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0505 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Nov (SPK) -- A reception was hosted by the Soviet Embassy in Cambodia to mark the 69th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution. Among those invited to attend were Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and planning minister; and representatives of diplomatic missions in Cambodia.

On the same day, a ceremony was held to inaugurate the office of the PRK-USSR Friendship Association in Phnom Penh in the presence of Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and Paramonov, president of the USSR-PRK Friendship Association, who is visiting Cambodia. A talk and a special day of work were also organized to mark the above occasion.

PRACHEACHON MARKS SOVIET REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK071323 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1103 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 7 -- Today, the Kampuchean people, together with the fraternal people of the Soviet Union and the progressive mankind the world over, are jubilantly celebrating the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, says the bi-weekly, paper "PRACHEACHON" in its latest edition.

PRACHEACHON (péople), organ of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, said that the Great October Socialist Revolution "is great important event in this century which has great impact on the destiny of mankind," and that it "has opened a new chapter for communism. Its resounding victory was inseparable from novel ideal and merits of the great Lenin, which has greatly inspired the world people struggling for peace, independence, democracy and socialism."

"Over the past 69 years," the paper continues, "The Soviet people under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Soviet Union have overcome many trials and difficulties, and recorded great and brilliant victories in defending their revolutionary gains, the ideal of communism. They have foiled all schemes and acts of aggression of the imperialists and other reactionary forces, thus creating favourable conditions for the emergence of the world socialist system, successfully building a developed socialist society, and making the Soviet Union the mainstay of world peace and security."

The paper hails the important political programme set by the CPSU's 27th Congress, as "of great significance for not only the Soviet people but also the entire socialist community, the international communist and workers movements and the national liberation movements in the struggle for socialism."

It continues: Strictly adhering to its foreign policy of peace, the Soviet Union, has done all it can to defend world peace and security against the arms race aggravated by imperialism, therefore greatly encouraging the world people's struggle movements for independence, democracy and social progress. All the peace proposals advanced by the Soviet Union have shown its high sense of responsibility for the destiny of mankind, for peace and life on this planet, which conform to the aspiration of the world people.

The meetings in Geneva and Reykjavik between M. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and U.S. President Ronald Reagan shed more light on the Soviet Union peace policy and good will.

Regarding the friendly relations between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union, the paper says: "The friendship, solidarity, and multiform cooperation between Kampuchea and the Soviet Union have been constantly developed and strengthened. The Soviet party, state, and people have always given strong support and precious assistance to the Kampuchean people in their national construction and defence and to the position and good will of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

"The achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people in the past years and the advance of the Kampuchean revolution are inseparable from the victory of Great October Revolution and from the wholehearted support and assistance of the party, state and people of the Soviet Union. Promoting the noble spirit of the 69th Great October Revolution, the entire party, army and people of Kampuchea are making all efforts to fulfill the first five-year programme for socio-economic rehabilitation and development (1986-1990) as defined by the PRPK's fifth congress.

"The Great October Revolution always is a source of encouragement for the Kampuchean people who are now braving all difficulties and obstacles to build and defend their country.

"The Kampuchean people sincerely thank the party, the government, and the people of the Soviet Union for their all-sided assistance to Kampuchea's just cause."

PRACHEACHON concludes: "We are convinced that the fraternal Soviet people under the CPSU's clear-sighted leadership with Comrade Gorbachev at the head, will record new, greater successes in the implementation of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU congress."

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 6 NOV

BK061414 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK November 6 -- The delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Politburo member and assistant secretary general of the DFLP, left here today after a four-day official friendship visit to Kampuchea. It was seen off at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee, and other Kampuchean officials.

While in Kampuchea, the delegation held talks with Yos Son, vice president of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee, and was received by Chea Sim, Politburo member of the party Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the National Council of the United Front for Construction and Defence of the Kampuchean Fatherland who voice strong support for the Palestinian people. It was feted on Wednesday evening by Prach Sun.

The delegation also visited the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng Museum of genocide, the national museum, the Cuu Long orphange, the shopping centre in Phnom Penh and the mass grave of genocidal victims Cheung Ek in Kandal Province.

VODK ON SIHANOUK'S REJECTION OF TALKS PROPOSAL

BK110338 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] On 7 November, at a press conference in Paris, president of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk categorically rejected the Hanoi Vietnamese proposal for talks between the tripartite CGDK and the Vietnamese lackeys to be held in Vienna, Austria.

The samdech said that to resolve the Cambodian issue the Hanoi Vietnamese should talk with the CGDK and that representatives of the regime Vietnam propped up in Phnom Penh could be included in the Vietnamese delegation to these talks. In the past, the tripartite CGDK has categorially and successively rejected any kind of talks with Vietnam's lackeys in Phnom Penh because such talks will resolve nothing; this is only a maneuver of the Hanoi Vietnamese to try to legitimize their war of aggression and race extermination in Cambodia.

LE MONDE NOTES SIHANOUK PARIS PRESS CONFERENCE

PM101220 Paris LE MONDE in French 9-10 Nov 86 p 4

["Fr. D." and "J.-C. P." report: "Prince Sihanouk's New Optimism"]

[Text] Prince Sihanouk is optimistic again. Displaying an energy he has not had for some months, thinner but in "good health," the leader of the Cambodian resistance even said he is "much more optimistic than in previous years" about the way in which the Cambodian conflict is developing. "I will not resign.... Things are happening... we are at a turning-point," he said repeatedly to a few journalists with whom he met in Paris on Friday 7 November while on a long visit to France during which he will be received by Mr Mitterrand and Jacques Chirac in December.

Why this change of tone? Of course there was the recent UN vote which was very favorable to the resistance. But there are two other reasons for satisfaction. First, the Soviets have agreed for the first time to discuss Cambodia with the Chinese. "My Chinese friends have told me that the Russians have not changed their basic position but it is a sign," he said. In addition -- a "coincidence" which he stressed -- the Vietnamese have contacted him, using Austria as an intermediary, to propose a meeting in Vienna of the three resistance factions ("this time they accept the Khmer Rouge but without Pol Pot," he explained) with the pro-Vietnamese Phnom Penh authorities.

After consultations with his allies -- the Khmer Rouge and Mr Son Sann -- the prince rejected this offer. "We are prepared to have talks with the Vietnamese, as the state under attack with the attacking state. We do not mind their Phnom Penh lackeys forming a secondary part of their delegation," he added. This is the message which he sent back to Hanoi through the same channel, but without having many illusions about the reply. The Vietnamese will reject this counter proposal, and this pleases the Khmer Rouge who want all-out war, he said in substance.

Nonetheless Prince Sihanouk sees these two initiatives by Moscow and Hanoi as "signs of weakness" connected with the development of the situation in the field. Following the setbacks it suffered in 1985, the resistance has grown stronger. "This is another turning-point," he said. The Vietnamese who "were welcomed as liberators in 1979 because they saved Cambodia from Pol Pot," are now hated because of their policy of "physical Vietnamization."

Mr Sihanouk gave examples. "Whole units" of Cambodian militiamen are trying to join the resistance. "Even the Khmer Rouge are welcomed in the villages and the memory of their crimes is fading...."

In addition, he added, the Sihanouk National Army, his own military movement, commanded by his son Prince Norodom Rannarit, is accepting numerous "deserters" from the other two movements in the coalition -- Mr Son Sann's front and the Khmer Rouge. "They are coming to Sihanouk" he said.

Prince Sihanouk's morale is therefore much improved. "Things are happening," he repeated. He even said: "The Vietnamese are finished. They may stay in Cambodia a few more years, but they have lost the Cambodians' hearts once and for all." In other words they will never be able to establish a government loyal to them in Phnom Penh. This "turning-point" formed the bulk of more than 3 hours of conversation which were originally to have been devoted to the presentation of the third volume of his memoirs.

VODK: KOMPONG CHHNANG AIRFIELD ATTACKED 3 NOV

BK100020 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 9 Nov 86

[Text] On 3 November our National Army, in cooperation with people and nationalist Cambodian soldiers, launched a 3-pronged commando attack against the Vietnamese enemy's new airfield in Kompong Chhnang Province. The first prong attacked the residence of the Vietnamese airfield commander at the airfield; the second attacked the Vietnamese position at (Kanti Chey) high school; and the third attacked and dismantled the Vietnamese administrative network in Banteay Preal commune, Rolea P'ier District.

In a 30-minute battle, we killed 10 and wounded 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers; destroyed 8 assorted weapons, 5 big warehouses fully stocked with war materiel, 2 commune office buildings, and 6 barracks; seized 4 AK's and some war materiel, and liberated 2 villages -- Phlov Kou and Banteay Preal.

The following morning, 4 November, a platoon of Vietnamese soldiers came from Prek Sampeou village in an attempt to rescue their comrades. However, we ambushed them killing two and wounding three.

VOK NOTES WAR MATERIEL SHIPPED TO SIEM REAP

BK120849 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] According to the KPNLF's 1205th Headquarters, on 14 October the Vietnamese communist authorities sent war materiel from Vietnam to Cambodia in three ships which were guarded by about 400 soldiers. The war materiel, including 12 DCA guns and 150 metric tons of Soviet-made iron stakes, was sent for storage in Phnum Kraom in Siem Reap Province. Until now, the Vietnamese have not yet transported the war materiel from this area for use elsewhere.

FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS TO CONVENE 13 NOVEMBER

BK121212 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 12 Nov 86

Station announcement

[Text] The fourth congress of the LPRP -- organizer and leader of all victories of the Lao revolution -- will be officially convened in the capital Vientiane, the heart of the entire Lao nation, on Thursday, 13 November 1986. Our national radio braodcasting station will cover the congress live starting from 0700 [0000 GMT]. Therefore, to enable the Lao compatriots of all ethnic minorities throughout the country to comprehensively, clearly, and promptly follow the activities of the congress, all local broadcasting stations and loudspeaker stations throughout the country are instructed to relay the broadcast of the national radio.

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE TO ATTEND PARTY CONGRESS

USSR's Aliyev

BK120950 Vientiane KPL in English 0932 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- At the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, a delegation of the CPSU led by its Politburo member, Geydar A Aliyev, arrived here today at 12 hrs 15 by special plane to attend the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The CPSU delegation included: O.B. Rakhmanin, member of the CPSU CC and first deputy director of the party CC, and Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the Lao PDR.

The Soviet delegation was welcomed at Wattay Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politbureau member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Lao PDR and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, other secretaries and members of the party CC and high ranking officials.

Yuriy Yakovlevich Mikheyev, Soviet ambassador to Laos, and his embassy's staff members were also on hand.

Pham Van Dong Arrives

BK120939 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Pham Van Dong, Politburo member of the CPV CC and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, arrived here today on a special plane for the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The delegation included Nguyen Van Linh, Politburo member and standing secretary of the CPV CC, Dang Thi, member of the Economic and Cultural Cooperation [as received], and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the Airport [were] Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the Republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and other secretaries and members of the LPRP CC.

Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to the Lao PDR, was also on hand.

PRK'S Heng Samrin Arrives

BK120954 Vientiane KPL in English 0933 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea led by its general secretary Heng Samrin, who is also president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, arrived here today on a special plane for the Fourth Congress of the LPRP.

The delegation included Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the PRPK CC and vice-president of the State Council of the PRK, Yos Son, member of the PRPK CC and deputy-chairman on its Committee for Foreign Relations, and Nguon Phansiphon, ambassador of the PRK to the Lao PDR.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting-president of the republic and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, and other secretaries and members of the LPRP CC.

Nguon Phansiphon, Kampuchean ambassador to the Lao PDR was also on hand.

Other Delegations Arrive

BK121035 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- Delegations of fraternal socialist countries and of the Communist Parties of other countries have arrived here at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] to attend its fourth congress.

The delegations which arrived in Vientiane yesterday are:

The delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] led by Yordan Yotov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP CC [Central Committee]

The delegation of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party [MPRP] led by B. Dejid, Politburo member and secretary of the MPRP CC.

The delegation of the Polish United Workers Party led by Zygmunt Muranski, Politburo member of its Central Committee.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate-Politburo member.

The delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) led by Werner Walde, alternate Politburo member and first secretary of the SED Committee of Cottbus Country.

The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party led by Jozsef Szakali, member of the Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Popular Control.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia led by Frantisek Hanus, member of the party CC and first secretary of the Bohemia Party Committee.

The delegation of the Workers Party of Korea led by Yom Tae-cun, member of the party CC and chairman of the Democratic Front Central Committee for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The delegation of the Workers Party of Ethiopia led by Asrat Walde, [name as received] member of the party CC and extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Ethiopia to the USSR.

The delegation of the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Khodadad Vaharmal, member of the party CC and deputy-chief of the Scientific and Cultural Propaganda Department.

The delegation of the Frelimo led by Goncalues Rafael Quiliche, [name as received] extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of Mozambique to the USSR.

The delegation of the French Communist Party led by Pierre Frenchere, member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party [led] by Antonino Dias Lou Renho, [name as received] Politburo member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Italian Communist Party led by Fumaa Galli, [name as received] member of the party CC.

The delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front led by Ernesto Castillo Martinez, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador to the USSR and member of the Sandinista Front and the Palestine Liberation Organization led by Abbas Zaki, [name as received] head of the PLO's Committee for External Relations.

These delegations were welcomed at Wattay Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC, acting president of the Republic, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the LPRP CC and of the party committee of Vientiane capital, Khamphai Boupha, member of the LPRP CC, deputy-head of its Committee for Foreign Relations and first deputy-minister of foreign affairs, and other senior officials.

Diplomatic envoys to the Lao PDR were also on hand.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ADDRESSES ARMY CONGRESS

Part I

BK091408 Vientiane Domestic Servie in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Nov 86

["Part one" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Army's second party congress on 21 October entitled: "Expedite Building the Army in All Respects; Pay Special Attention to Feeding, Education, and Training the Army; and Work To Improve the Army's Cultural and Material Life" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The task of building the armed forces and public security forces is the responsibility of the entire party, the entire people, various branches, and administration at all levels. In the past, there have been many weak points in increasing the Army's manpower, implementing the rear-line policy toward the Army, and guaranteeing the supply of food and other staple goods to meet the Army's requirements in construction, fighting, and other activities.

The party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers will again discuss this issue and will urge all levels and all branches to speed up making plans and adopting positive measures to improve weak points. In the recent past there have been many shortcomings in providing political and military education and training and in improving the material and cultural life of soldiers. There was a failure to attach importance to the implementation of the four relations, in particular the relations between cadres and combatants and between soldiers and people.

All these weak points have restricted the growth and abilities of the Army to fulfill tasks. At present, our youths throughout the country have failed to associate with the Army and failed to use the Army as a school to carry out practices as they expected to do in the past. This is the concern of our Lao nation which is a nation standing at the forefront of the revolution against imperialism and expansionism. Therefore, it is necessary to strive to build all aspects of the Army and to consider improving the Army's quality as the top priority. To improve the quality of the Army, many factors are important, namely the party's leadership, the capabilities of commanders at all levels, the equipping of the Army with new techniques, the maintenance of a sense of revolutionary enthusiasm and a regard for organization, regulations and discipline, and the levels of technologies and tactics of the cadres and combatants.

To successfully increase the Army's quality, we must first attach importance to the promotion and expansion of the Army's fine traditions. We must help all soldiers to clearly understand that they are the sons and nephews of the laboring people of various tribes and that they have the duty to fight for the party's goals and wholeheartedly serve the people of various tribes. The relations between soldiers and people must be effectively implemented while the people must be respected and their lives and property must be protected resolutely.

Cadres must wholeheartedly care for combatants and must pay attention to their material and cultural life. They must seek every possible means to help the combatants have clean and pleasant places to stay and have an opportunity to study and enjoy life. The cadres must also associate closely with soldiers, promote and expand a democratic system, and respect and listen to the views of combatants. Measures must be taken to have cadres and combatants care for each other and maintain close relations with each other as if they were fathers ad children or blood brothers. All youths, after being accepted into the ranks of the armed forces, must be made to see that they achieve much more than they would achieve if they had stayed home.

In the immediate future, we will implement a military obligation system under which the age for youths serving in the Army will be broadened. This system will have a great effect, good or bad, upon the youths and people throughout the country. The party wants to see each and every youth, after completing his duties in the Army and returning home, be a well-educated and trained man who profoundly understands the party's objectives and ideals, can act as a key man in implementing the two strategic tasks in his native village, can serve as a seed of revolution in the country, and can contribute to stimulating and persuading the people in his village to follow the party's revolutionary path.

These are very basic issues in building the Army's strength. They are the lessons that we have learned with our blood from the two wars for national liberation. We can never forget these precious lessons. We must effectively apply them to the new circumstances in our country. At present, our party has become the ruling party and our Army is marching forward to become a regular, modern armed forces. We must maintain vigilance to do away with the bureaucratic practice of separating the Army from the masses. We must always remember the great lesson which says: The strength of revolution comes from the people; the strength of the Army comes from individual soldiers who maintain awareness, regulations and discipline, as well as a high level of technical and tactical understanding.

Part II

BK120440 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Part two" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Army's second party congress in Vientiane on 21 October, entitled: "Hasten To Build and Nurture Young Cadres, Particularly the Ranks of Grass-Roots Cadres" -- read by announcer]

[Text] The comrade general secretary said: The ranks of cadres in the Army are our party's valuable assets. In the past, the Army has built and provided a large number of outstanding cadres for party and state organizations. Almost all these comrades have promoted and developed the Army's true nature and tradition while carrying out their assignments. Nevertheless, taking into consideration the requirements for building the Army at present, we must understand that the majority of army cadres are now old. Cadres aged 30 or younger amount to about only 6 percent and their cultural and technical knowledge is limited. This considerably affects the characteristics of swift changes, strength, and offensiveness of the armed forces.

In the years to come, you must be determined and persistent to enable the ranks of young cadres to advance a step further. Making low-ranking cadres and qualified combatants into officers and promoting young, qualified cadres should be first carried out at the level of division commander, regiment, battalion, demibattalions, and companies. Only by so doing can we change the face of the Army and respond to the Army's characteristics of swift changes, strength, and offensiveness.

Here, I would like to emphasize an essential issue for the entire party, all branches of work, the administration at all levels, and our Army. This deals with a new attitude, new imagination, and ways to judge new cadres. Then we will be able to find good and competent cadres to assume the duty of directing and managing the state and the military.

In selecting and assigning cadres, we must resolutely correct the attitude that aged persons should be the bastion of the country or family, that one should advance in accordance with one's seniority, and that the old should be the master of the new. We should not consider mainly one's old achievements and disregard other people's true maturity, qualifications, and ability to organize tasks. Cadres who dare to think, work, take responsibility, tell the truth in a straightfoward manner, conduct criticism and self-criticism tend to make mistakes and to commit shortcomings in human relations and attitude, and thus have problems in carrying out work in detail. However, we must understand that these comrades are good people and valuable cadres. Cadres who lack the above qualities do only what they are told to do by the higher echelons to please their superiors, tend to work only when ordered, love to be praised by colleagues, do not want to listen to criticism, and dare not talk about their weaknesses; these cadres are dangerous to our party and state.

Under the present conditions of a fierce and complex struggle in which the various reactionary forces are striving to step up a multilateral sabotage war to confuse and destroy the inner core of our revolutionary forces, we must regard the training and forging of revolutionary qualifications and a revolutionary nature for cadres as a very important thing. Cadres' qualifications and abilities are closely linked. This can be centrally displayed through their effective fulfillment of duties and their work efficiency.

Cadres who have good qualifications and a good nature are absolutely loyal to the party and the revolution; are determined to defend the party's line, policies, and plans; dare to work, change things, and take responsibility; are determined to surmount and resolve all difficulties to splendidly fulfill tasks; respect and listen to the opinion of the masses at the lower level; adopt a clean way of life; are not greedy; do not accept bribes; do not touch collective interests; do not take possession of public property; do not seek special rights or privileges; and speak straightforwardly and truthfully. We must study these qualifications to select and build cadres in accordance with the party's overall line.

At present, the party requires cadres who have fresh imaginations, are industrious and creative, dare to handle difficulties and take responsibility, and effectively carry out tasks entrusted by the party and state.

The Army General Political Department is an organization which has been assigned by the party Central Committee to carry out party building work, political work, and cadre work. Therefore, it must profoundly grasp and effectively organize the implementation of these tasks.

The ranks of good cadres are not born automatically. They are the fruit of long training, nurturing, and building. They are the fruit of our efforts to build the personnel ranks.

During the past 10 years, the task of nurturing and building cadres has received attention. More than 90 percent of cadres at all levels have attended schools at home and abroad. This is really praiseworthy. Our comrades should bring this asset into play. Without the training and nurturing of cadres, we would not have ranks of cadres who are capable of performing work. After recalling the past, we can see that the high-ranking cadres in the Army and the quickly rising comrades who are capable of meeting the requirements of their work have gone through basic training and education at home and abroad. Therefore, to enable the ranks of cadres to advance gradually and to meet the Army's requirements in the years to come, it is necessary to regard the nourishing and training of cadres and the sources of cadres as an important thing. To effectively secure the sources of cadres means to secure future generations of cadres. These sources of cadres must be standardized and must be basically trained in schools at home and abroad.

It is necessary to perform better the task of managing cadres. Some people said they did not understand why some cadres were good at their previous position and became bad after being promoted to a higher position. We must ask ourselves: Is it because they were not promoted properly or because their training and education are not good enough? At present, we have a large number of cadres in the Army assigned to different levels, branches of work, and combat corps. The management of cadres cannot be based on one's memory. We must have an organization to manage cadres firmly and scientifically, clearly grasping their quality and quantity. The classification and recording of cadres' biographies must be carried out regularly. In particular, it is necessary to improve the various organizations charged with managing cadres. These organizations must be strong enough to serve as staff commands for military affairs and as commanders or politicals office chiefs in employing and promoting cadres in a clear and strict manner.

Once we have established the ranks of cadres, it is natural that there will be those leaving, those coming in, and succession. The policy of treating the aged and physically weak cadres and the retired cadres living on pensions is another issue which we must resolve urgently and carefully. Any work that can be resolved by the Army must be studied carefully and resolved positively by you, comrades. You must dare to contribute views to anything you think should be included in the overall policy of the party and state. This is to improve the implementation of the policy toward cadres. This also shows the party's wholehearted love and concern for our cadres.

Part III

BK121000 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

["Part three" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the Army's second party congress in Vientiane on 21 October, entitled: "Regard as Important the Building of All-round, Strong Grass-roots Units in the Army"]

[Text] In the past, our Army has effectively carried out the task of turning to the foundations, cantons and villages. Nevertheless, the building of grass-roots units within the Army itself as not yet been regarded as so important. Generally speaking, the grass-roots units in the Army have not yet been effectively consolidated. This is another important factor impeding the fulfillment of tasks by our Army.

The lessons of the past taught us that if we want to build and strengthen the mass foundations in the cantons and villages, all grass-roots units under the proletarian dictatorship must be firmly consolidated. This means that if we want to successfully mobilize the masses, the forces assigned to do this job must first be fully prepared. With regard to this issue, you, comrades, have already reviewed and outlined measures of rectification. I would like you, comrades, to contribute more efforts and resources to resolving this problem.

To effect a profound and genuine change in the building of party organizations at the grass-roots level and the all-round, strong grass-roots units, we must divide work and duties in detail among various levels and branches. Every measure must be aimed at enhancing the consolidated strength of the entire Army, commanders, and the political, logistics, and technical staff organizations ranging from the national Defense Ministry down to the company level in building the all-round, strong grass-roots units. This is not only the task of the foundations nor is it restricted only to party-led grass-roots organizations. On the contrary, commanding committees at all levels and in all organizations under the Ministry of National Defense must clearly define detailed duties in serving and guiding the foundations and must be able to clearly pinpoint their respective positions. At the same time, they must inspect, speed up, and modify the organizing of implementation at the grass-roots units in a prompt manner.

Certain persons noted that the commanding committee at each level and in each organization must separately visit rank-and-file soldiers to see how they live, study, and work. This a most correct idea. Some members of the commanding committee or organization may heavily rely only on exercising bureaucratic power by issuing general instructions or orders despite the fact that they do not understand the true nature of the grass-roots units at all nor can they grasp their situation. This weak point must be rectified absolutely.

The training and building of grass-roots cadres and the retaining of youthfulness among their ranks at all times has become an urgent primary requirement in building grass-roots foundations. Only by having good cadres will we be able to have good grass-roots foundations. After correct line, plans, and policies have been adopted, these cadres are required to organize their implementation so as to attain victory. An estimated 90 percent of cadres at the rank of second and first lieutenant in our army have been trained at military academies both at home and abroad. Nevertheless, some of them are unable to efficiently carry out leading, commanding, unit managing, military training, and unit building duties. Why is this so? Is it because these military academies fail to provide effective instruction? Of course, this is absolutely not true because many officers graduating from these academies are able to carry out quite successfully duties in the armies of their respective countries. We must consider in detail whether we correctly encourage them to fully utilize the knowledge they have acquired in their study.

All divisions, regiments, and battalions have the duty to assist their cadres to more appropriately apply the knowledge they have acquired in study to their work. The initial method for doing this is to encourage them to engage in training and to draw lessons from such topics as technical and tactical fields and from carrying out grass-roots tasks of feeding the Army and building discipline among the regular armed forces. This practice should be on a short-term basis and within one confined area. Only then can regular training sessions be organized for cadres, lessons be popularized, commendations be given out, and shortcomings be rectified. Special attention must be paid to organizing a good material and cultural life for soldiers, namely acquiring facilities for their daily activities, study, and entertainment.

Our Army has passed through a stage of building for some 10 years under a considerably peaceful and normal condition. However, a number of divisions and units still lack permanent living quarters. They have not yet been able to effectively engage in regular army activities, such as sports and gymnastics, food production, cultural training, literary and artistic movements, and discussions of situations. Combatants in these units seem to live a boring life. This phenomenon stems from many factors. One important factor is that we fail to pay close attention to promoting the material and cultural life of our soldiers.

ARMY UNITS TO STUDY KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN SPEECH

BK0081415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] On 30 October 1986, the Army General Political Department issued Instruction No 175/AGPD to all units and various offices and organizations attached to the National Defense Ministry to study and put into practice contents of the speech delivered by our beloved and respected Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the second conference of cadres of the entire Army, which was held in late October.

The instruction notes that during study, emphasis must be put on portions dealing with the commendation of the Central Committee praising the meritorious deeds of our armed forces in the previous years, weak points and remaining problems that must be attentively settled, and the line and tasks for implementation in the next 5 years -- from 1986 to 1990 -- so as to help our cadres, party members, and combatants to endeavor to overcome difficulties to fulfill tasks in the new stage of revolution.

KPL REVIEWS 'CORRECT' FOREIGN POLICY, USSR AID

BK101340 Vientiane KPL in English 0929 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- Since the foundation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in 1975, Laos has embarked on the path to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The Lao PDR has pursued a foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship and socialism, and has established diplomatic relations with more than 60 countries and international organizations, and 16 embassies abroad. In adherence to the above-mentioned foreign guidelines, the Lao PDR has set up special relations and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The special relations among Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea, which shared weal and woe in the same struggle against the aggressions of the colonialists and imperialists for decades, have been consolidated and developed both in depth and scope. Vientiane and other provinces have established friendship ties with Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and other Vietnamese and Kampuchean provinces. The friendship, solidarity and cooperation among the three Indochinese have been expanded and strengthened. The Lao PDR regards the special solidarity, great friendship, and all-round cooperation among Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea as a vital factor for its evolution. Over the past ten years Vietnam has given practical assistance to the socialist construction in Laos. Every Lao province has received all-round assistance and cooperation from its Vietnamese twinned province in the spirit of special solidarity. The Lao PDR has also constantly strengthened its relations and all-round cooperation with the USSR. The latter has given the Lao PDR great and fruitful assistance in socio-economic development, which makes up about 50 percent of all international assistance to Laos.

Soviet assistance includes gratuitous aid, loans, and cooperation in various projects. By 1985 the number of projects built with Soviet assistance in Laos had amounted to 50, including bridges and roads, a ground-satellite communications station, mechanic repairing workshops, fuel pipelines, a polytechnical school, a 150-bed hospital, airfield in Xieng Khouang, a 150 KW radio station, etc. For the Second 5-year Plan, the Soviet Union has decided to expand its economic, scientific and technical assistance to Laos, mainly in such key sectors as: agriculture, forestry, natural resources exploitation, communication and transport, personnel training....Other fraternal socialist countries have also offered their effective assistance and cooperation in a number of economic projects, besides, the Lao PDR has also got direct and indirect assistance from the United Nations Organization, the UNDP, FAO, Unicef, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, and other non-governmental organizations.

True to its foreign policy, the Lao PDR has actively joined in the struggle for peace and against war, firmly supports the initiatives and proposals of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for disarmament, international detente, and against the arms race, nuclear arms in particular, and against outer space militarization. In the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations Organization as well as other international bodies, the Lao PDR supports the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, and the class struggle of workers and working people in developing capitalist countries. The Lao PDR, Vietnam and Kampuchea have actively joined efforts for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability and cooperation.

The above-mentioned facts have reflected the correct and just foreign policy of the LPRP and the Government of the Lao PDR as conforming to the present circumstances of our era. As a result, we have gained support, sympathy, and material and moral assistance from friendly nations and international organizations, and more and more countries around the world are establishing relations of friendship and cooperation with the Lao PDR in various spheres.

We are convinced that the cause of socialist construction in the Lao PDR will be crowned with success.

NATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE ON KOREA GAMES

BK121135 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (KPL) -- Due to political and security reasons in the host-country, the recent 10th Asian Games in Seoul drew fewer participants than that held in New Delhi in 1982, said a communique of the Lao National Olympic Committee [LNOC] following its extraordinary session here on Oct. 30.

In its communique published today by the daily PASASON, the LNOC expressed concern over the organization of the coming Olympic Games in Seoul. The LNOC has made clear its attitude calling for an appropriate and mutually acceptable solution between the two parts of Korea and encouraging the Republic of Korea to settle the holding of competitions together with the DPRK with a view of responding to the Korean people's aspiration for national reunification.

Referring to the peace tradition of the Olympic Games, the LNOC urged Olympic officials and sportsmen of all countries as well as the 24th Olympic Games preparatory committee to take measures to ensure that the Government of the Republic of Korea heed the importance of the DPRK's proposal.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS ALBANIAN PARTY CONGRESS

BK101206 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- The Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee recently sent a message of greetings to the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA] on the occasion of the opening of its 9th congress.

We, on behalf of the LPRP CC, the Lao working class and people, would like to convey our heartfelt congratulations to the 9th congress of the PLA, and through its delegates, to the Albanian working class and people, the message writes.

It continues: The PLA heroically led the Albanian people in the struggle against Hitlerite and Italian fascism, and is leading them in taking the country to socialism. Under the leadership of the PLA led by Ramiz Alia, the working class and people of Albania have successfully safeguarded and promoted their revolutionary gains and scored multi-farious achievements, hence contributing to the defence of peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Lao party, government and people note with satisfaction the successes of the Albanian people in socialist construction, and believe that the Albanian working class and people will score new greater all-round successes.

After thanking the PLA for its assistance and support to the Lao people's struggle for national liberation and socialist construction, the message says: We observe with satisfaction the development of the friendship and militant solidarity between the parties and peoples of our two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

OFFICIALS ATTEND UNESCO ANNIVERSARY MEETING

OW050803 Hanoi VNA in English 0717 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 5 -- "The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) will stand firm despite pressure put by imperialism and other international reactionary forces". This was the consensus of a get-together held here yesterday by the Vietnam-UNESCO Committee to mark the 40th UNESCO anniversary and the 10th anniversary of Vietnam's participation in this organization.

Present on this occasion were, among others, Nguyen Co Thach, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and foreign minister, and cabinet minister Vo Dong Giang, president of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee.

The participants reviewed diversified activities of UNESCO, the biggest inter-governmental cooperation agency of the United Nations, and highlighted Vietnam's contributions over the past decade to the cause pursued by UNESCO. The participants condemned the United States for withdrawing from UNESCO and pressing this international organization to change its course.

Speaking on the occasion, both Vo Dong Giang and Nguyen Co Thach, who was former president of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee, pointed out major orientations to coordinate the UNESCO work with Vietnam's tasks of socialist construction and national defence. The get-together voiced Vietnam's determination to continue fulfilling its obligations as a member country, thus contributing to maintaining and promoting the trend of progressive development of UNESCO in the interests of peace and development of all nations in the world.

VO CHI CONG RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

OW081845 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 8 -- A government delegation led by Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned back here today after attending the 42nd session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) in Bucharest.

It was welcomed back by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Romanian Ambassador Constantin Potinga and Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy I. Kachin.

PALESTINIAN GROUP VISITS; MEETS NGUYEN CO THACH

OW071856 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 7 -- A delegation of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) led by Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, Politburo member and assistant secretary general of the DFLP, left Hanoi today, concluding its visit to Vietnam.

While here the guests were received by Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Politburo member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and foreign minister, who welcomed their visit to Vietnam.

He noted with joy the constant development of the DFLP and its active contributions to the common success of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He reaffirmed the strong support of the Vietnamese party, government and people for the Palestinian people's just struggle against imperialism and Zionism, and for their fundamental national rights, including the right to return to their independent Palestine, under the leadership of the PLO, the sole genuine representative of the Palestinians.

Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh, in his reply reiterated the solidarity and strong support of the DFLP for the Vietnamese people's just cause, and expressed his wish to see further development in the friendly relations and militant solidarity between the two peoples.

Earlier' the Palestinian delegation paid a tribute to Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum, and visited the house and office of the late president. It had working sessions with a delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples. It called on the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and was cordially received by its President Huynh Tan Phat. It also met with representatives of mass organizations, visited several economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and held a press conference in Hanoi.

HANOI COMMENTS ON U.S. WARSHIPS PORT CALL IN PRC

BK071047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Sources from China reported that on 5 November three U.S. warships -- two of them possibly armed with nuclear weapons -- with 900 sailors arrived at Qingdao Island, southeast of Beijing. This is the first time that U.S. warships have made a port call in China.

U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, during his visit to China early last month, arranged this U.S. naval fleet's visit. According to the VOA, Admiral James A. Lyons, commander in chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, who led the U.S. naval fleet to China was quoted as saying that the U.S. and Chinese Navies have a common aim of protecting various sea routes to oppose Soviet expansionism in the Pacific region. Meanwhile, Chinese Government spokesman Ma Yuzhen, in an attempt to play down the political-military significance of the U.S. naval fleet's visit, said in a press conference that this is a good-will friendship visit to China by the U.S. naval fleet. A Western source in Beijing, however, flatly reported that these U.S.-China military meetings are not merely part and parcel of the normal bilateral relations between the two countries, but that such meetings are being gradually and consistently increased.

Public opinion noted that China has just signed an agreement with the United States to purchase more than $500 million worth of advanced U.S. aircraft equipment. This is the biggest agreement to purchase weapons signed between the two countries since the establishment of the Republic of China, [as heard]. The purchase includes U.S. radar, electronics, and air-traffic equipment to modernize about 50 Chinese-built F-8 jet fighters. Public opinion holds that these are neither acts of maintaining normal relations nor acts of goodwill and friendship as claimed by China.

Washington is gradually pursuading Beijing to accept its strategy. China, meanwhile, chimed in with the United States, especially in the latter's Asian and Pacific region strategy. Public opinion of countries in the region which had expressed concern over U.S.-China military collusion, showed more concern over the current development. This development has worsened the situation in the region and created more tension, while the prevailing trend is still that of longing for detente and opposing tension and confrontation.

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS THAI 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST PRK

BK101133 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Nov 86

[9 November QUAN DOI NHAN DAN commentary: "The Acts of Those Who Are Swimming Against the Current"]

[Text] Hill 537, originally situated in PRK territory southwest of the Ampil region in Battambang Province, was unjustifiably attacked and seized by Thai ground forces and armor on 15 October with air and artillery support. This was a gross violation of the PRK's territorial sovereignty and an act creating tension in the region.

Following the statement issued by the PRK Government, on 5 November, Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, sent a letter to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar sternly condemning this act of aggression by Thailand and demanding that it immediately withdraw its troops from illegally occupied Hill 537 and put an end to its acts violating PRK independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

In spite of this formal request by the PRK, to date Thailand has still refused to pull out its forces from Cambodian territory. Instead, it has uttered allegations distorting facts to mislead public opinion. They have baselessly claimed that Hill 537 is part of Thai territory, therefore, Thailand has sovereignty over it. By resorting to this ugly trick, the Thai authorities must have thought that they could cover up their scheme of realizing their great Thai doctrine and opposing the Cambodian revolution. However, no one can hide an unjust act from the public.

Hill 537 is a mountain area that has long been recognized by law as belonging to Cambodia. Only in the past few years, since Thailand became a sanctuary for Cambodian reactionaries and since the Thai Army directly coordinated its combat activities to protect them, did the hill become one of the targets of Thailand's territorial expansion. While public opinion has not yet forgotten Thailand's act of aggression against three villages of Laos, now it has sent troops to seize Cambodian territory.

Reports from different sources have also shown that, along with their acts of expansion and aggression by military forces, the Thai authorities are forcing Cambodian refugees in Thailand who are natives of Cambodia's southwestern border provinces to take Thai citizenship. Public opinion has remarked that this is a preparatory step taken by Thailand to formalize its claims of sovereignty over some areas of the PRK's territory which it has illegally occupied.

The act of aggression against Hill 537 was also part and parcel of Thailand's pian to protect Cambodian reactionaries. The Thai authorities have made no secret of their intention of coordinating their military, political, and diplomatic activities with these reactionaries under a common plan designed to oppose the PRK.

Along with the occupation of Hill 537 there have been systematic violations of the PRK's sovereignty. During 24 days of October Thailand sent L-19, A-37, and F-5 aircraft to violate Cambodian airspace on 22 occasions, intruding 2 to 8 km into Cambodia to reconnoiter several areas, mostly in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Battambang Provinces. On the sea, Thai vessels illegally operated on more than 500 occasions near Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands. Along the border, large-caliber cannon and mortars positioned on Thai soil conducted 112 bombardments against Cambodian territory, and so forth.

By seizing Hill 537, the Thai authorities have grossly trampled upon the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of a neighboring country. At a time when the trend for dialogue is developing in the region and in the rest of the world, this act by Thailand is like that of a man swimming against the current.

We fully support the 27 October statement by the PRK Foreign Ministry spokesman and Comrade Hun Sen's 5 November letter to the UN secretary general. We sternly condemn the Thai authorities' act of aggression and welcome the constructive stand of the PRK, which is ready to settle all disputes through negotiations. Thailand should respond to the legitimate demands and the good-will stand and attitude of the PRK.

COMPARISON OF LEADERS' GREETINGS TO USSR

Hanoi domestic service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 6 November carries a 6-minute text of the SRV leaders' greetings to the USSR on the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. This version has been compared with the VNA version published in the Vietnam section of the 7 November DAILY REPORT on pages K 1 and K 2 revealing the following variations:

The Hanoi domestic version begins... Respected CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Moscow, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great Russian October Socialist Revolution, the glorious festive day of the Soviet people and the laboring people the world over, we would like to convey our warmest greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, and through you, comrades, to all the fraternal Soviet people. [New paragraph] In the history of social development, no event can be compared with the October Revolution in terms of its influence on the fate of mankind. The victory of the October Revolution in establishing the first worker-peasant state in the world opened a new era in history, the era of imperialist collapse and socialist and communist victory in the world. Sixty-nine years... picking up with paragraph three, line one on page K 1 of the VNA version, supplying salutation.

Page K 1, paragraph three, last line reads... of human society. [New paragraph] The Vietnamese people rejoice at the new achievements scored by the Soviet people in comprehensively perfecting socialism and in advancing to communism, in accordance with the spirit of the 27th CPSU Congress resolution. In the present tense international situation caused by the U.S. and other belligerent imperialist forces, implementing the consistent peace-loving policy, the Soviet Union has always shown goodwill and a high sense of responsibility for the peace and security of all nations. The Vietnamese people... replacing paragraph four of the VNA version.

Page K 2, paragraph one, last line reads. . . throughout the world. [New paragraph] The Vietnamese people have always profoundly realized that without the October Revolution and the decisive Soviet victory in the World War II, there would be no August Revolution nor the birth of the new socialist Vietnam. In the cause. . . providing additional paragraph.

Same page, paragraph two, last line reads. . . and effective assistance. We note with . . . deleting the words: "The message continues:"

Same page, paragraph four, last line reads . . . the world over. [New paragraph] On behalf of the party, government, and people of Vietnam, we sincerely thank the Communist Party, government, and fraternal people of the Soviet Union for their great valuable and effective assistance to the Vietnamese revolution. May the Soviet people under the glorious CPSU leadership score even greater victories in the achievement of the great objectives of the 27th CPSU Congress to outstandingly fulfill the socioeconomic development program for the years until 2000 and firmly protect international peace and security! May the great friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of our two countries be ever consolidated and developed!

Hanoi, 6 November 1986
[Signed] Truong Chinh, general secretary of CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV State Council;
Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:
Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly . . . replacing last paragraph and providing signature bloc.

NHAN DAN URGES RENOVATION OF ECONOMIC THINKING

BK050633 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[NHAN DAN 21 October editorial: "Renovate Economic Thinking"]

[Text] In his important speech at the 10th Hanoi municipal party congress, Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh said: For our country, renovation is an imperative requirement and an issue of vital importance. This requirement corresponds at the same time with the internal demands of our country's economy and with the changing trends of our times. Only by renovating the ways of thinking and doing things -- renovating our thinking, especially economic thinking, renovating our work behavior, and renovating organization and cadres -- will we be able to extricate ourselves from the current difficult situation.

The renovation of our party's economic thinking was first mentioned in the resolution of the sixth plenum of the (4th) party Central Committee, in the resolution of the sixth plenum of the (5th) party Central Committee. The eighth party Central Committee plenum profoundly analyzed the socioeconomic situation in our country and, on that basis, decided to resolutely eliminate bureaucratic centralism and subsidization -- which had become obsolete -- and switch to socialist economic accounting and business, with planning as the central task. The spirit and substance of this renovation in the eighth plenum resolution convey an impressively profound revolutionary significance, constitute a step of maturity in our party's economic thinking, and effect and important change in its economic leadership -- a change in which the economy is controlled through the firm comprehension and application of various objective economic laws instead of mostly through administrative orders.

The conclusions reached by the party Central Committee Political Bureau recently on a number of issues concerning certain economic viewpoints in the process of preparing for the sixth party congress have effected a highly important change in the dialectical, scientific, and revolutionary character of our party's economic thinking. By achieving unity of thought and action on the basis of these economic viewpoints, a new strength will be created for our entire party and people to advance our country's socioeconomic life through difficulties and to continue developing it in a good direction.

Our hands are tied and our efforts to apply correctly various objective economic laws are being hindered by old prejudices, concepts, and outmoded ideas concerning the transitional period, economic structure, socialist transformation and use of various economic components, and relations between goods and money, planning and marketing, prices, and wages. Perhaps these outmoded ideas and concepts were suitable to the situation a few decades ago. Now, it is obvious that they can no longer satisfy the needs of the new situation. It is also these outmoded ideas and concepts which have given rise to subjectivism, hastiness, and conservatism.

To meet the imperative requirements of the new revolutionary stage, to bring our existing production capabilities into play, and to exploit all the potentials of our country to vigorously develop the production force, we must exercise new economic thinking. The renovation of economic thinking by our party is the application of the fundamental principles of Marxism-Leninism to the conditions in our country -- which is now is the first stage of the transitional period -- in a way that suits the objective laws and economic situation in each state of development.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to boldly admit and change our previous erroneous decisions on the disposition of investment allocation and bravely deal with the complexities arising from the major drive to change and adjust plans for the disposition of the economic structure and investment allocation in the next 5 years.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to apply correctly the party's viewpoints and policies, which consider the task of accelerating socialist transformation with suitable forms and steps as the permanent and unremitting work throughout the period of transition to socialism to ensure that production relations always suit the characteristic and standard of the production force in each process of production.

Only by renovating economic thinking will we be able to change the management mechanism in a direction that conveys a profound revolutionary significance, that is, to resolutely eliminate the system of management that is characterized by bureaucratic centralism and subsidization, and switch to socialist economic accounting and business.

New economic thinking must be exercised on the basis of firmly grasping the law and acting in accordance with the objective laws while overcoming the old and simple concepts and ideas concerning socialism; the prejudices against the production of goods, against the relations between goods and money and the market, and against nonsocialist economic components; and the ideas of subjectivism, alienation from reality and the masses, conservatism, and hastiness in economic leadership.

To renovate economic thinking, first of all, we must change the ways of thinking of all organs of leadership and management. This is a process and a struggle. It is necessary to make the entire party understand the new economic thinking thoroughly so that it can use this as the basis for solving all pressing socioeconomic problems. This sixth party congress is vested with a weighty duty. On the basis of renovating economic thinking it must decide on various important tasks to rearrange the economic structure, change the system of management and vigorously develop the production force along with stepping up socialist transformation to help change life in our country even more profoundly in every aspect.

NHAN DAN ASSESSES RESULTS OF LOCAL CONGRESSES

BK100933 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Nov 86

[10 November NHAN DAN editorial: "The Party's Stability and Strength"]

[Text] Party congresses at various levels -- from the grass roots, wards and districts to provinces and cities -- and of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon have been basically completed with good results. These were extremely important political activities creating favorable conditions for the advance to the sixth party congress.

The party congresses at various levels discussed and contributed opinions to documents of the upper-level party congresses and to the draft political report and draft report on revision of the party statute to be presented to the sixth party congress. In the spirit of respecting the truth, looking squarely at the truth, and clearly telling the truth, with a sense of responsibility for the revolutionary cause of the party and people, more than 1.8 million party members participated in these discussions and contributed their opinions. Serious but lively, these activities reflected the principle of democratic centralism in the party.

The party congresses at various levels agreed on the assessment of the country's situation, the implementation of the two strategic tasks, and the objective and subjective causes of achievements and shortcomings. They also agreed with the party's new viewpoints which serve as the basis for determining the guidelines, objectives, and steps for the coming years to continue advancing the revolution in our country. No matter at what level they were held, these congresses offered many profound, diversified, and high quality opinions reflecting the party's character. All the congresses of provincial and city party organizations and of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon showed a high identity of views with the Political Bureau's conclusions on a number of issues concerning economic viewpoints and considered Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's important address at the Hanoi city party congress as the guideline for action not only for Hanoi itself but also for the entire country and all the other party organizations.

The party congresses at various levels reviewed the life experience, were lively and represented the people's aspirations. They had a complete identity of views with the renovative spirit of the party Central Committee and the sixth party congress regarding the renovation of the way of thinking, especially economic thinking, renovation of workstyle, renovation of organization, and renovation of cadres. The entire party has shown a high identity of views with Comrade General Secretary Truong Chinh's statement: For our country, renovation is an even more imperative demand, a matter of vital importance.

Renovation is no easy task that can be achieved overnight. It means struggle and involves a whole process. The party congresses at various levels must embody the beginning of this renovative process in the fields of thinking, workstyle, and cadre organization.

Considering revolution as a cause for the masses, the party has also held broad consultations with the VFF Central Committee, with comrade veteran revolutionaries, with various popular organizations and sociopolitical groups, and with our entire people to solicit their opinions on formulating and perfecting the draft political report to be presented by the party Central Committee to the sixth party congress. The recent ardent and far-reaching contribution of opinions by the entire people reflected the spirit of "The party trusts the people; the people trusts the party" and the lofty sense of responsibility of our people who directly participated in the process of preparing for the party congress. It affirmed that the working people are masters of the country and fully capable of contributing ideas to the very process of determining the policies and tasks of the revolution

The party Central Committee has gathered the highly diversified and valuable opinions contributed by the party congresses at various levels and by the entire people and has used them to supplement and perfect the draft political report.

The party congresses at various levels have elected new party committees in keeping with the spirit of renovating party organization and cadres one step further. The provincial and city party congresses and congresses of party organizations directly subordinate to the central echelon have elected delegates to the sixth national party congress. On the basis of bringing into full play the results obtained from the criticism and self-criticism drive, truly broadening democracy, and carefully upholding standards, the elections of party committees have, generally speaking, achieved good results in further rejuvenating party committee membership. This rejuvenation has been linked with the demand for heightening the responsibility and effectiveness of party leadership.

At many party committee echelons, the number of new persons account for more than one half of the committee membership. The average age of the new party committee membership, generally speaking, is lower than that of the previous term when party committee members were newly elected. The number of comrades who have received advanced political training according to the intermediate and advanced theoretical study program account for more than 85 percent of the new party committee membership. In many party committees, most of the members are comrades who have received college or higher education and have been tempered and tried in the discharge of duty from the grass roots upward. The number of workers, women, members of ethnic minority groups, and cadres working in districts, wards, and basic units elected to the new party committees have increased. In some party committee echelons, a number of workers directly engaged in production have joined the committee membership. A few comrade members of the former party committees, though relatively old but still healthy, capable, endowed with good qualities, and trusted by cadres, party members, and the people, have been reelected to the new party committees. The newly elected party committees clearly reflect the character of succession [tinhs kees thuwaf], continuity, and the renovative spirit in the party organizations of all levels.

The healthy activities and fine success of the party congresses at various levels embody the solidarity between the party and the people, the party's maturity, the political and ideological unity within the party, and the stability and strength of the entire party which is resolved to lead the revolution in our country in overcoming difficulties and advancing to win new victories. This is also an important guarantee of the success of the sixth national party congress.

'SOURCES' SAY VCP CONGRESS SET FOR 15-19 DEC

BK111432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1414 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 11 (AFP) -- Provincial congresses of the Vietnamese Communist Party were unamimous in supporting Secretary General Truong Chinh's committment to reforms, the daily NHAN DAN newspaper said Tuesday. It said the congresses stressed that a "spirit of renewal" should guide both the party's central committee and its sixth national congress, which various sources say will be held December 15-19. This renewal must cover political and economic thinking, working methods and cadres, the daily said, acknowledging that the task would be a time-consuming "struggle." It said the provincial congresses gave consideration to a speech by Mr. Truong last month before the Hanoi City congress as "a line to guide the action of the party throughout the country."

In his speech, the top Vietnamese leader threw his weight behind profound changes, stressing that a quick renewal was "vital" for the future of the country. He also issued a warning to those within the party who opposed reforms.

Observers said the NHAN DAN article confirmed several signs which had indicated that a debate on reform which had been dividing Vietnam's leadership for a year was fading. They said that since Mr. Truong stepped into the debate, the so-called "conservatives" have toned down their criticism in order to preserve party unity as the sixth congress nears.

The willingness for change in the party has also been displayed by a major shake-up of the party's cadres, with more younger blood being brought in following local and provincial congresses, NHAN DAN said. The newspaper gave no specifics about the extent of this renewal, only saying that "more than half of the members have been changed in several executive committees" within the party.

Sources close to the Central Committee say that two-thirds of party officials have been replaced at the district level, and about half in the provinces.

In the past month, imcomplete reports in Vietnam's official press have prevented any confirmation of the figures, but several observers said they appear to be high. According to NHAN DAN, it appeared that a majority of provincial secretaries had been ousted from their posts.

Sources close to the party have also said that the average age of cadres now is about 40 in district assemblies and 50 in the provincial assemblies.

CONSTRUCTION CORPS HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK090646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 15 Oct 86

[Report by (Minh Duc) on first congress of delegates of Construction Military Corps' party organization]

[Excerpts] In mid-September, the party organization of the Construction Military Corps [binh dqoanf] held its first congress of delegates. A total of 148 delegates, elected by 28 basic party organizations and representing the intellect of nearly 3,000 party members of the entire party organization, attended the congress. One has only to take into account the fact that 47.5 percent of the delegates have joined the party for 20 years or more, 54 percent have served in the Army for 25 years, 42 percent were 40 years old or less, and 21.62 percent were scientific and technical cadres, to realize the youthfulness of the corps' party congress.

Imbued with a sense of responsibility toward the party, the congress studied, discussed, and contributed many concrete ideas to the draft political report to be presented by the party Central Committee at the sixth national party congress. Although the hundreds of opinions discussed at the grass roots and the ideas expressed at the corps' party congress still showed legitimate worries, they all demonstrated a high level of indentity of views of the collective of party members of the corps' party organization concerning the remarks on and appraisal of the situation as well as the socioeconomic guidelines, tasks, and objectives for the period ahead spelled out by our party in its draft political report.

With an attitude of looking squarely at the truth and correctly assessing the actual situation, the congress devoted much time to discussing and contributing opinions to the political report of the executive committee of the corps' party organization for the past 3 years. [passage omitted]

In party building work, realities in the past 3 years have shown that the corps' party organization has become more mature in both ideological and organizational activities, seriously implementing and maintaining various party principles and procedures. The party organization has concentrated all its efforts on consolidating and building pure and strong grass-roots party bases, paying attention to educating and training the contingent of party members. These two basic tasks have been thoroughly understood and implemented in the process of carrying out the duties of the corps' party organization. Owing to this, over the past 3 years, the number of party bases of the corps' party organization achieving standards of pure and strong units has constantly increased. In 1983, only 21 percent of the grass-roots party organizations were rated pure and strong; in 1985; the figure increased to 33.4 percent. The number of pure and strong party chapters accounted for 27 percent in 1983 but shot up to 48.2 percent in 1985. Each year, an average of more than 99.7 percent of members of the corps' party organization have been judged fully qualified, 53.7 percent of them still in the first stage of their party membership.

The party's leading role has really become the decisive factor in the fulfillment of the corps' political tasks. It can be said that, in the past 3 years, the construction corps' party organization has led its unit in achieving maturity step by step, enabling the corps to really become a strong and efficient economic building unit of the Army. However, several important questions were also raised at the corps' party congress. Why is the quality of products and projects, though improved, still unstable? Why have waste, corruption, and the violations of discipline by a number of cadres and party members not yet been halted? Can productivity and economic efficiency be raised further? What should be done to achieve self-sufficiency in supplies necessary for production, especially in the first period of each year?

All these issues were seriously discussed by the congress, which found satisfactory solutions and adopted concrete and lively measures to put them into practice.

The congress set economic and technical targets for the corps for the next 5 years, from 1986 to 1990. The corps will strive to achieve a gross output value of 2.88 billion dong including 1.95 billion dong worth of construction and installation work. it will produce 510 million dong worth of materials and turn over to other units 214,000 square meters of construction projects. Key products turned out by the corps will include 34,000 metric tons of cement, 180,000 cubic meters of various kinds of rocks, 111 million baked bricks, 8 million glazed tiles, and 330,000 roofing slabs.

To fulfill these targets, the corps' party congress worked out fairly concrete and practical policies and measures of implementation. First of all, it is necessary to renovate the way of thinking, especially economic thinking, and thoroughly understand the party's two strategic tasks, namely to build and defend the socialist fatherland at this juncture. On this basis, the corps must reorganize production and deploy its forces to suit its tasks of economic building and maintaining combat readiness. In the years ahead, to carry out socialist economic accounting and business transactions, the congress of the corps' party organization stressed: It is necessary to enhance construction and installation capabilities, gradually carry out specialization and mechanization, and concentrate investments on a priority basis for large-scale key projects. In construction and installation work, the corps must make an effort to simultaneously achieve all the six basic objectives, namely the area to be handed over, the designed pace of construction, output value, lower production cost, saving supplies and energy, and guarantee good quality.

Concerning the materials production establishments, they must ensure sufficient material supplies for construction and installation, for deliveries to the state as required by the set of norms, for economic exchanges, for developing production, and for meeting the requirements of the people's daily life. Enterprises should stabilize production, expand its scale, and carry out integration to turn out new products such as dye, ceramics, chinaware, and white glazed tiles, while making the fullest use of discarded mterials and scrap metals to produce goods for use by the corps as well as society. All establishments of the corps must strictly manage and economize on the reception, distribution, and consumption of supplies, in particular strategic supplies such as cement, iron, steel, and petroleum. Investments must be made for the study and wide dissemination in the corps of scientific and technical advances in production, construction, and installation work.

In 1987, the corps will begin on the one hand to carry out economic accounting to achieve self-sufficiency and reduce dependence on other units and, on the other hand, to produce a significant amount of material wealth for society. To achieve these objectives, right now the communists in the Construction Corps are urgently carrying out the 1986 tasks while expeditiously preparing to resolve a host of problems concerning renovating management, cadre work, and planning.

The congress affirmed; Now more than ever before, raising the leadership capability and militancy of all party bases in the entire party organization is extremely important. Questions regarding ideological and organization work and the motivation of mass organizations such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnamese Confederation of Trade Unions also must be serously dealt with and measures must be adopted to satisfactorily resolve them.

No matter how difficult the situation may be, cadres, combatants, workers, and civil servants of the entire corps must be assured of a relatively decent material and spiritual life. It can be said that the recent congress of the Construction Corps' party organization was truly the epitome of the wisdom, talents, and strength of the corps. Difficulties and trials are lurking but new achievements are also beckoning them in the days ahead.

DUONG MINH CHAU DISTRICT HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK061558 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 30 Oct 86

[Essay by Nguyen Duc Thien, correspondent of the Tay Ninh Province radio and television station: "A Congress in a District With Agricultural Potential"]

[Excerpts] Duong Minh Chau District occupies 71,800 hectares with 21,000 hectares covered by the water of the Dau Tieng Reservoir. As for the remaining 50,000 hectares, except for 15,000 hectares of natural forests and 1,000 hectares of newly-planted forests, they are all capable of being used for agricultural production, particularly suited for crops such as rice, manioc, sugarcane, and legumes of all sorts.

At the previous district party congress, Duong Minh Chau correctly affirmed its agricultural-forestry-industrial structure. This time the Duong Minh Chau District party congress concentrated on analyzing the reasons for the successes scored by Duong Minh Chau in the past and pointing out those shortcomings which have limited the development of the structure already affirmed. [passage omitted]

This time the congress pointed out: Although having a cooperativization movement, it has been created for appearance's sake. Nearly 90 percent of the district's production collectives are rated average or weak. The main reasons for this are that Duong Minh Chau has yet to implement fully the product contract system in agriculture, has felt self-complacent with its achievements, and has yet to pay attention to consolidating production collectives in order to improve their quality. [passage ommitted] This time the Duong Minh Chau District party congress analyzed carefully the following situation: In 1985, the area planted with rice dropped by over 700 hectares as compared with 1983. The area planted with manioc fell by over 1,000 hectares, and the sugarcane fields decreased by 900 hectares. The district was only able to add 900 hectares of seasame and 400 hectares of peanuts in 1985. Although the 1985 rice output increased from 14 to 19 quintals per hectare, manioc output from 76 to 96 quintals per hectare, and subsidiary food cropt output in paddy equivalent by 3,000 metric tons, the average per-capita grain output only amounted to 345 kg. Although this figure was 35 kg higher than in 1983, it attained only 87 percent of the target set by the previous district party congress.

With a correct view, the Duong Minh Chau District party congres worked out the orientations for developing its strengths. First of all, it is necessary to develop and maintain the area under cultivation. In 1986, the district's ricefields must reach 11,000 hectares and should increase to 14,000 hectares by 1988. [passage omitted]

Regarding socialist transformation and construction, the resolution of this party congress pointed out: It is necessary to improve the qualities of existing production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

In areas where conditions permit, production collectives must be developed into cooperatives. As for the remaining peasants and their land, they must be formed into production collectives if the quality of their business is to be guaranteed. Each year, 600 cadres must be trained for production collectives and agricultural cooperatives. [passage omitted]

PHAM HUNG ADDRESSES INTERIOR MINISTRY CONGRESS

BK100530 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The party of the Ministry of Interior held its 16th congress of delegates from 30 October to 3 November. A total of 270 delegates representing the party organizations of various general departments, departments, sections, institutes, schools, and directly subordinate units currently fighting or working at the border or ports of entry attended the congress.

The congress devoted much time to discussing the tasks of safeguarding national security, public order, and safety, and of building the people's public security forces. The congress showed a high level of identity of views with the proposals submitted by the ministry's leadership and the standing committee of the ministry's party committee to the Party Documents Department [ban vawn kieenj cuar dqangr] regarding some issues needing to be supplemented or revised in the draft political report of the sixth national party congress.

The congress agreed with the report of the party committee of the Ministry of Interior. In the past 5 years, in a complex international situation and with the country facing many difficulties, the entire party has remained steadfast and firm in its position and ideology. It has shown solidarity and unity of action, helped promote constant progress in safeguarding public order and security, contributed to frustrating each step of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, carried out the two strategic tasks, and created the premises for successfully fulfilling the task of protecting national security and public order and safety in the years ahead.

The congress severely pointed out the weaknesses and deficiencies of the party organization in carrying out its political tasks and in building the party organizationally and ideologically. The delegates seriously practiced self-criticism and criticized the contingent of cadres and party members of the party organization, the party committee echelons -- especially those of the party of the Interior Ministry -- and various leading cadres who bore heavy responsibility for the deficiencies and shortcomings of the people's public security forces in carrying out their political tasks recently.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of interior, stressed: Safeguarding public security and order is an extremely important task. We must build the people's public security forces in such a way to really make them pure and strong politically, ideologically, and organizationally on the basis of holding fast to the lines, positions, and policies of the party and its viewpoints concerning the maintenance of public order and security. We must pay attention to gaining a thorough understanding and satisfactorily organizing the implementation of Uncle Ho's six instructions for the people's public security forces.

The congress should do a really good job of electing a new executive committee for the party organization. The new executive committee must be composed of comrades who are really endowed with good qualities and capabilities so that it may lead in the task of making the party organization firm and strong politically and organizationally, promoting solidarity and singlemindedness, thus enabling the party organization to delve deeply into specialized public security work and techniques, to effect drastic changes in the way of thinking, operational methods, and workstyle, and to really achieve high productivity and quality in work, thereby contributing to building the people's public security service into a force truly and absolutely loyal to the party and capable of accomplishing its tasks well. The appointment of delegates to the sixth national party congress is a great honor. Therefore, it must also be done satisfactorily in accordance with the requirements of the election of the executive committee.

The congress of the Ministry of Interior's party organization affirmed its resolve to make the greatest possible efforts to deeply understand and seriously apply and implement the political line and tasks, as well as the task of enhancing party leadership capability and militancy set forth in the resolution of the sixth national party congress. The party of the Ministry of Interior will hold fast to the people's public security service's political tasks, concretely and creatively apply the lessons of experience in party building to suit the characteristics and nature of public security work, enhance the revolutionary quality and capabilities of cadres and party members, raise the fighting strength and leadership effectiveness of various party organizations, and radically renovate the way of thinking and workstyle to make the party organization of the Interior Ministry really pure and strong, thereby enabling it to serve as the leadership nucleus and activist in the task of building organs, schools, and units which are strong in all respects and to make effective contributions to the common efforts of the entire party, people, and public security forces to firmly safeguard national security and satisfactorily maintain public order and safety under any circumstances.

In the inspiring atmosphere of unity and high identity of views, the 16th party congress of the Ministry of Interior elected a new executive committee. It also appointed delegates to the sixth national party congress.

DONG SY NGUYEN ATTENDS NGHE TINH CONGRESS

BK080502 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Text] The Nghe Tinh Province party organization held its congress from 29 October to 4 November 1986 with the participation of 617 delegates representing 178,000 party members from 2,019 basic party units. Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, attented and addressed the congress.

In the past 5 years, grain production has developed rapidly in Nghe Tinh. Originally beset with unending difficulties, Nghe Tinh has striven to successfully prevent a slump in production and become able to meet its own demand for grain and create conditions for new developmental steps. Forestry and sea fishery are making good headway. Industrial and artisan and handicrafts production has increased at an average annual rate of 10.7 percent in terms of output value. Transportation capacity has improved. Export revenue has doubled since 1980. Much progress has been made in the fields of culture, social welfare, security, and national defense.

With an attitude of looking squarely at the truth and speaking out truthfully, the congress seriously reviewed and analyzed the mistakes and shortcomings regarding leadership, guidance, and management committed by party committee echelons and administration bodies from the provincial to grass-roots level. The most glaring of these deficiencies is that conservative and sluggish thoughts still remain fairly dominant, and organizational and cadre-related work has been renovated all too slowly.

Fully understanding the new viewpoints and policies adopted by the central level on socioeconomic issues, the congress of the Nghe Tinh provincial party organization clearly asserted that in the next 5 years, 1986-90, the province will concentrate efforts on developing agriculture to firmly resolve the grain problem, rapidly increasing the sources of export goods, and vigorously promoting the production of consumer goods. Efforts will be made to realize 950,000 metric tons of grain, 2.8 billion dong's worth of industrial and artisan and handicrafts products, and 30 million rubles/dollars [monetary unit as heard] in export revenue.

Regarding agriculture, the province will concentrate investments on carrying out intensive rice cultivation on 80,000-100,000 hectares of fully-irrigated fields so as to achieve an average annual yield of 7 metric tons per hectare, produce a large volume of commercial paddy, and at the same time, further increase rice yield in various parts of the province. Along with guiding efforts to enlarge the summer-fall rice acreage to 60,000-70,000 hectares, the province will strongly promote the production of fall and winter subsidiary food crops, vegetables, and beans in order to increase its food production volume. Appropriate investments will be made in cultivating short-term industrial crops such as peanuts, sugarcane, rush, tobacco, chili, millet, and sesame, together with long-term ones such as coffee, tea, tung oil, coconuts, cinnamon, and so forth; and suitable policies will be introduced to accelerate their production in following years.

Regarding industrial production, the province will channel investments for and guide efforts in developing the production of consumer goods in the five main areas of textiles, tea processing, sugar and alcohol processing, oil processing, and rush processing. At the same time, attention will be given to producing five types of goods -- wooden items, soft drinks, cigarettes, frozen food, and leather products.

Concerning export, along with increasing capital investment, the province will adopt rational policies designed to stimulate the production of export goods in a comprehensive manner, including agricultural, forestry, and maritime products, handicrafts and fine arts items with the participation of the state-run, collectivized, and family-based economic sectors.

Regarding party building, the province will attach importance to educating, training, and fostering party members, improving their knowledge in all respects, overcoming conservative and sluggish thoughts, truly renovating thinking, and promoting a dynamic and efficient workstyle; and proceeding from this basis, it will bring about a change in the style of leadership and guidance on the part of party committee echelons and renovate cadre-related work.

The congress elected an executive committee of the provincial party committee of 51 full members and 16 alternate members and nominated a delegation to the national party congress.

NAKASONE ASSURES SUPPORT FOR AQUINO GOVERNMENT

HK110151 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone yesterday [10 November] assured President Aquino that Japan would continue to support her new national building efforts. Nakasone made the pledge at their meeting yesterday afternoon at the Akasaka Palace in central Tokyo following the state welcome given by Emperor Hirohito. Nakasone stressed that it is the Japanese Government's policy to cooperate more than ever with the economic recovery program of the Philippines. In their discussions Prime Minister Nakasone said Japan will help the Philippines initially with a $252.5 million loan to help build coal-fired power plants. He said Japan will also consider increasing the more than $300 million aid pledged to the Philippines last year. The Philippine Government is seeking more yen loans from Japan, increased foreign investments to push its industrialization program, and closer economic cooperation and technical assistance. It is also seeking the restructuring of some $800 million in loans obtained from Japanese commercial banks.

President Aquino expressed gratitude for Japan's continuing support and expressed the hope that her 4-day visit to Tokyo would further enhance the close relationship between the two nations.

PAPER REPORTS 'UNCERTAIN' MANILA SITUATION

HK120147 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, the Armed Forces chief, said yesterday he will continue efforts to resolve dissension in the ranks, and sources said he banned unauthorized troop movements in Metro Manila while President Aquino is in Japan.

Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile described the country's situation as "stable and calm" despite widespread rumors that officers linked to him were plotting a coup.

In a statement issued by the ministry press officer, Enrile said he met with Ramos and four branch service commanders after President Aquino's early morning departure for Tokyo.

The assurances by the country's two top defense officials, however, did little to quell the wave of rumors of a military coup, and civilian leaders of government were either out of touch or sounded uncertain about the situation.

Malacanang reporters waited the whole day at the Palace press office, unable to enter the guest house to interview officials who were left behind by Aquino. Palace security officers told them all Malacanang troops were on red alert, and they even received telephone calls warning of an "explosion" at the gate in the afternoon.

Presidential Adviser Rene Saguisag said Palace officials had a long meeting on what to do with the nuclear fuel for the Bataan plant, when asked about the unavailability of key Palace men.

Reports about some "left-leaning" Cabinet members having gone into hiding for fear of a military crackdown were fueled by contradictory statements on their whereabouts.

The military faction which plotted a coup attempt last week is expected to consolidate its forces and realign its ranks to stage another coup bid, before the Februray plebiscite, military sources said yesterday.

Sources told MALAYA that the premature disclosure and the subsequent abortion of the plot merely created a setback in the plotters' timetable of conducting a "surgical operation" on the nine-month-old Aquino government.

The setback in the coup attempt, sources said, wrought havoc on the efforts and clandestine manuevers by the coup plotters during the past several months which included consolidation, deployment and training of their men who were to take part in the operation.

The postponement of the operation, sources said, may have affected the morale of the plotters, specially those in the lower ranks.

Saguisag said as far as he knows, Labor Minister Augusto Sanchez and Local Governments Minister Aquilino Pimentel Jr. are both on an official mission abroad, and are not in hiding, contrary to a report in an afternoon daily.

An official statement from the labor ministry said Sanchez left for Hong Kong Friday to attend to problems of domestic helpers there, but his top aides gave newsmen conflicting reports. One said he was in his Makati office, another said he was called to an urgent meeting of the National Security Council at the Palace, but a third said he had dinner with Sanchez Saturday. An earlier version said Sanchez had seen a doctor.

Reached by MALAYA at their Marikina home, Mrs. Bing Pimentel laughed off published reports hinting that the local governments minister was "in hiding."

"It is not in the nature of Nene (the minister's nickname) to hide," she said, adding that "if he (Pimentel) was not hiding before, during the time of Marcos when the ousted strongman had the military and everything, why should he hide now that people power is ours." She expects him to return "anytime now" from West Germany.

Vice President Salvador H. Laurel, whom Saguisag said shares caretaker functions with Executive Secretary Joker Arroyo, discounted the possibility of a military coup "in the next few days," but said the national situation is still "very fluid."

"Anything is possible. We do not even know who will be alive tomorrow," Laurel told reporters. He added, though, that he does not see the need to call anew on "people power" as a foil to a military coup attmept, saying he based his optimism on the fact that "we're all trying to avoid it (coup)."

He refused to say whether or not he will join the President if she calls on her followers to take to the streets again to defend the present government. He merely said the question is "hypothetical."

The meeting at Enrile's office at Camp Aguinaldo brought together the chiefs of the Army, Air Force, Navy and national police as well as Ramos and the minister, the statement issued by the defense ministry said.

Mrs Aquino left Monday for her four-day visit after warning "self-appointed messiahs" in the military that she will call out the people if needed to defend her rule.

Ramos, widely credited with heading off a coup by Enrile's supporters, said he will press on with attempts to maintain military unity.

Military sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, told the Associated Press that Ramos banned all movements of troops, armor and aircraft in Metropolitan Manila without his prior, personal clearance.

Sources said the confidential order, issued yesterday as part of a nationwide military alert, stated that any troop movements in the capital must be "tightly controlled."

They said the order further advised of "intelligence reports" that "armed groups of civilians" may try to move into Manila and instructed commanders to take "appropriate action" to block them.

The sources said the order did not identify the civilian groups nor their intentions.

"We are continuing to dialog with the people for the purpose of getting to the bottom of this, and at the same time maintaining the unity of the Armed Forces of the Philippines," Ramos said in an interview with state television. [passage omitted]

GOVERNMENT DEVISES 'MASTER PLAN' AGAINST COUP

HK111507 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] A master plan to thwart a possible takeover of the government while President Aquino is on a four-day visit to Japan is ready in the event that military officers reportedly loyal to Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile try to grab power, a high government official disclosed yesterday.

The same official said implementors of this anti-coup plan consist of high government officials in Metro Manila, including all Metro mayors. He said these people will coordinate with pro-Cory [Aquino] groups in the military.

The rumored coup attempt, code-named "God Save the Queen," is bound to fail according to him, because "the civilian aspect of the master plan aims to duplicate the power displayed by the people last February."

The official said personnel, vehicles, logistics and everything needed is in place. "I think we could muster at least two million people on short notice to shield the government from power grabbers," he said.

Assessing the military's stand, the official said there is no doubt Gen Fidel Ramos is for the President. He also said Maj Gen Renato de Villa, PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] chief, and the entire PC command is [a] "hundred percent for Cory."

He said the Navy and the Marines are also "largely for the President." However, the official said he is skeptical about the leanings of the Air Force.

The official also disclosed they gathered that members of the Philippines Military Academy Class of 1971 were the ones agitating for a coup.

He said 42 of the class's officers are assigned at the Ministry of National Defense. [passage omitted]

CPP TO SIDE WITH AQUINO AGAINST MILITARY COUP

HK110804 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[By staffmember Paulynn Sicam]

[Excerpt] The New People's Army will ally itself with the so-called "yellow army" or any "antifascist group" against any military coup to "preserve the gains" of the February Revolution.

"Whether they want an alliance or not, we will be there," said [as published] Ka [Comrade] Ben, a ranking member of the NPA general staff told reporters yesterday. "The question is 'Are you for or against a fascist resurgence?'"

He said NPA intelligence reports confirmed the existence of a "yellow army" but that this unit is being trained to protect Malacanang.

Ka Ben, who was with another ranking member of the NPA general staff, Ka Tito, also admitted that there were NPAs in Metro Manila but added that the military's figures on the NPA presence in the city were bloated.

"Whatever political force or army is against a coup is our ally and we will support them," Ka Ben said. "We see it as our responsibility to preserve the gains of the Cory Government, and this is not because we want to create more trouble, or we have anything to gain by it."

He said the NPA and the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] have yet to formulate its stand on the Constitution but added the ratification of the draft Charter is not the most important issue today.

"What is pressing is the coup. What should we do about it? We have to be prepared for it," he said. "It is important to mobilize the masses and other democratic forces in and out of the Aquino Government."

But whatever stand the CPP/NPA takes on the Charter, Ka Ben said, "we will always be on the side of democracy."

On the proposed ceasefire, Ka Tito said that the NPA "did not hesitate to support the position of the National Democratic Front (NDF) regarding the 100-day cease-fire (proposal) to show our good faith." [passage omitted]

MNLF To Support Aquino

HK120850 Hong Kong AFP in English 0827 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 12 (AFP) -- Moslem rebels in the southern Philippines have vowed to back President Corazon Aquino in the case of a military coup, the state-run PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY (PNA) said here Wednesday. The report came a day after Manila newspapers said the "General Staff" of the communist New People's Army (NPA) made a similar pledge. Mrs Aquino began a four-day state visit to Japan Monday.

PNA quoted an official of the separatist Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF), which has forged a truce and agreed to discuss a political settlement with Mrs Aquino, as saying that a coup would jeopardize their talks.

The PNA report from Zamboanga City identified the MNLF officer as Ustadz Zain Jali, a coordinator in the peace talks being held on Mindanao Island. He belongs to the main MNLF faction led by Nur Misuari, the front's chairman. "It is only President Aquino who is sincere in finding a solution to the problem in southern Philippines and without her, it will be hard to find any other sincere leader who will help resolve the problem," he told PNA.

Manila newspapers Tuesday quoted an NPA spokesman as saying that they would rally behind Mrs Aquino to "preserve the gains" of the February revolt that toppled Ferdinand Marcos, whether their help was sought or not by other pro-Aquino forces.

PAPER ON NEED TO REVIEW ENRILE FACTION GRIEVANCES

HK101515 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Lito Mangaser]

[Text] The threat of a coup would persist unless the Aquino Government addresses some of the grievances of a military faction closely identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

'Chronicle' sources said Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Fidel Ramos himself admitted the existence of the threat during a four-hour meeting yesterday with about 40 senior military commanders at the AFP [Armed Fores of the Philippines] general headquarters at Camp Aquinaldo.

The sources said the threat of an "imminent" coup may have been defused by Ramos but he himself was not sure whether he could rally for long a solid Armed Forces behind the president.

Ramos who held several secret consultations this week with top military commanders, believed that the majority in the military "sympathize" with the grievances of the Enrile faction.

The main grievances, some of which have been articulated by Enrile, include the:

Ouster of some Cabinet members believed to be communist sympathizers or are communists themselves.

Formation of a government body that would evaluate and try communist rebels violating human rights.

Concrete demonstrations of government strength to the communists.

Shorter cease-fire period instead of the 100-day truce offered by the National Democratic Front.

In his meeting yesterday with the military leaders, Ramos was reported to have assured his peers that the government was doing its best to address the grievances of the Enrile supporters.

But the sources said, Ramos himself believed that the govenment must act immediately because he could not assure that a successful coup would not occur in the future.

In assuring the military officers, Ramos reportedly revealed that the president had met secretly for the second time with Enrile Friday evening to thresh out their widely-publicized differences.

Reports are that Mrs. Aquino was already amenable to the suggestion that Left-leaning Cabinet members be removed.

But the problem is that some replacements being seriously considered had politely rejected the offer to join the Cabinet, the officer said.

The same sources said Ramos named during yesterday's meeting some Cabinet members whom he considered competent like Trade and Industry Minister Jose Concepcion and Health Minister Alfredo Bengzon.

Interviews conducted by the 'Chronicle' during the past two weeks lend credence to a wave [of] discontent among military officers including those considered as the "President's generals," over Government's "soft" approach to the communist problem.

Ramos himself had defended Enrile's views on the matter, describing the latter's assessment as "accurate."

He also had hinted dissatisfaction over the government's slow reaction and "too trusting attitude" toward the rebels. At one point, he tactfully warned that the government has "lost so much time" and urged other government ministries to "do their part without any further delay."

Maj. Gen. Salvador Mison, AFP vice chief of staff, also said yesterday that he agreed with Ramos that there were sectors in the military organization which "are getting impatient about lack of decisiveness of government againt the insurgents."

He said that the military preferred a 30-day cease-fire because "we are in a hurry that something must come out" of the four-month old peace negotiations between the government and the NDF [National Democratic Front].

But a 'Chronicle' source close to Malacanang said that the government would like to opt for a period from Dec. 10, as NDF had proposed, to Feb. 3, a day after the Constitutional plebiscite.

This shorter cease-fire period has also been proposed by Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, a member of the government panel.

Ramos, also had hinted his objection to a cease-fire, agreeing arm of the Communist Party of the Philippines, while the government extends its arm of friendship and corrects the situation that drove people to the hills [sentence as published].

Lt. Col. Red Kapunan, head of an elite anti-urban terrorist battalion and key member of the Reform the AFP Movement (RAM), sees the insurgency war as a "zero-sum game," that is, a gain of the rebel camp has an equally corresponding loss to the government.

Explaining this further, Kapunan, who is also a key officer of the defense ministry security group, said that for every NDF condition that the government accepts at the bargaining table, the government loses something but which the rebels gain.

While he sees the insurgency war as a package of military, social, political and economic combination [as published], Kapunan believes that the government could bargain from a strong position if the military pushes rebel guerrillas to the wall.

A just-promoted general expressed reservation about government's direction.

"The constitution is not there, the office of the President has been eroded, the Armed Forces have been chopped into bits, the chain of command has been eroded," he said.

While prescribing that "a jolt," which the disgruntled military sector has been doing was perhaps needed, he said that it was not even a sure way to rectify the condition.

MITRA SAYS CHRISTMAS CEASE-FIRE 'DEFINITE'

OW110919 Tokyo KYODO in English 0907 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Manila, Nov. 11 KYODO -- There will be a definite ceasefire between the communist guerrillas and military troopers during the "entire Christmas season including New Year's Day," says government negotiator Agriculture and Food Minister Ramon V. Mitra. Mitra declared Monday that an actual ceasefire will likely start before the end of this month as a formal agreement is scheduled to be settled within this week.

He said the verbal battle over the government's earlier 30-day ceasefire proposal and the communist-led National Democratic Front's (NDF) 100-day offer, which had dragged on for the last two weeks, has now been settled. "The actual ceasefire period will not be less than 30 days but not more than 100 days," Mitra said.

The "substantial progress" in the peace talks, as what fellow government negotiator Teofisto Guingona, Commission on Audit (COA) chairman, described it, was reached in a 3.5 hour meeting Monday afternoon with NDF spokesmen Antonio Zumel and Satur Ocampo.

The actual signing of a ceasefire agreement has "already been set" before the end of the month but the actual "ceasefire will not necessarily be on the same date," Mitra said.

He said that a proposed later date of a few days for an actual ceasefire is intended to allow both sides enough time to communicate the agreement to all armed units even in the remotest mountain village.

Mitra said that another meeting scheduled in the next few days is also aimed at "ironing out a few kinks," mainly on the definitions and terms of the five talking points earlier raised by the NDF as safeguards for the implementation of a ceasefire. Two of the points -- the definitions on what constitutes a hostile act and the disarming of and disbandment of notorious Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF) and military units -- were already settled. Mitra said the NDF have agreed that although a total disbandment is "unreasonable," a "purging of erring units" will have to be undertaken. [passage omitted]

Mitra also said that as to the ceasefire monitoring committees to be set up in every province where the communist New People's Army (NPA) is actively operating, the proposed members will be increased from five to seven. The seven will consist of the chairman and two other members coming from the government side and two members from the NDF with the remaining two neutral civilians, preferably from the clergy or the education sector.

SALAS TO BE NAMED TO NDF PEACE TALKS PANEL

OW120809 Tokyo KYODO in English 0805 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Rebel negotiator Antonio Zumel said Wednesday detained guerrilla leader Rodolfo Salas will be named as a member of their panel in peace talks with the government of President Corazon Aquino. "We intend in the near future to formally designate him as a member of our panel," he told Manila-based Japanese reporters in an exclusive two-hour interview in a private residence in the capital.

Zumel said Salas has been pushing for peace talks since Aquino issued a call for a ceasefire ealy this year and was a consultant of the leftist National Democratic Front (NDF) since the beginning of the talks in August. The underground coalition represents outlawed rebel groups including the Communist Party of th Philippines (CPP) and the New People's Army (NPA) in the negotiations aimed at peacefully ending the 17-year-old communist-led insurgency.

He said when the NDF informed government negotiator Ramon Mitra about the planned inclusion of Salas in the panel, Mitra said: "That's your prerogative."

Earlier, a lawyer representing the rebel negotiators told reporters the 39-year-old Salas "may be named" as a member of the NDF panel. Aside from Zumel, another former journalist Saturnino Ocampo represents the NDF in the talks.

RAMOS ORDERS ATTACK AGAINST NPA INCENTRAL LUZON

HK120153 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] Chief of Staff General Fidel Ramos yesterday [11 November] ordered a massive offensive against NAP rebels in the Bicol region and Central Luzon. He issued the orders to the Bicol and Central Luzon regional commanders following the NPA attacks on the municipal halls of Daraga in Albay and Calumpit in Bulacan last Sunday. Five people, including two policemen, a 6-year-old girl, and an unidentified rebel, were killed in the NPA attack. In a related statement, the military said that the attacks in Daraga and Calumpit proved that the NPA are not for peace and that the NDF [National Democratic Front] were not representing the Communist Party and the NPA. They noted the statement by captured NPA commander Rodolfo Salas that the NPA has nothing to do with the cease-fire talks.

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NAKASONE, ROSTENKOWSKI DISCUSS U.S. TRADE POLICY

OW130759 Tokyo KYODO In English 0738 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (Democrat-Illinois), chairman of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee, Thursday warned Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of pending protectionist legislation to curb U.S.-bound foreign exports, to be discussed early next year in the U.S. Congress.

Rostenkowski, leading a visiting 13-member U.S. delegation of House members, made the warning during a 40-minute meeting with Nakasone at the Diet building. The mission aimed to get foreign views on U.S. trade policies is currently on the first stop of its 10-day visit to four Asian nations -- Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Thailand.

Rostenkowski told Nakasone that deliberations on protectionist trade legislation would be given high priority on the Congress agenda, and might proceed swiftly given the country's pressing unemployment problems.

Nakasone said that Japanese exports to the U.S. have started to decline in yen terms, and that Japan is attempting to offer wider access to U.S. products through bilateral market-oriented sector-selective (MOSS) talks. Nakasone asked Rostenkowski not to enact protectionist legislation, saying that he wants the U.S. Congress to formulate trade policies with a global perspective, considering the interesets of Asian nations.

Asian exporters have become worried over possible restrictive trade legislation that might be passed by a Democratic Congress. The Democrats recaptured control of the Senate and preserved their majority in the House in the recent U.S. midterm congressional elections.

Asked by Rep. Charles Rangel (Democrat-New York) about what he really meant by the controversial remarks on the U.S. ethnic minority groups, Nakasone replied, "I have no intention of discriminating against them. Please convey this to everyone."

JAPAN REGRETS IRAQI ATTACK ON IJPC SITE

OW131119 Tokyo KYODO In English 1105 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Japan Thursday expressed regret to the Iraqi ambassador in Tokyo over an Iraqi air attack on a Japan-Iran joint petrochemical plant under construction in Bandar-e Khomeyni, southern Iran, Tuesday, a Foreign Ministry official said. According to the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. (IJPC) building the complex, Iraqi warplanes bombed the construction site, damaging power-generating equipment near the center of the complex.

Kunisada Kume, deputy director general of the Foreign Ministry's Middle Eastern and African Affairs Bureau, conveyed the regret to the ambassador Rashid Muhammad Sa'id al-Rifa'i at the Foreign Ministry. Kume also said Iraq should not take similar actions in the future, the official said.

Al-Rafa'i said the purpose of the bombing was to reduce Iranian ability to fight by attacking Iranian economic facilities. The attack was directed only at Iran and friendly relations with Japan would not be impeded, the ambassador was quoted as telling Kume.

IJPC, a joint venture between the National Iranian Oil Co. and five Japanese firms of the Mitsui group, began building the complex in 1973. The construction was interupted due to the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war.

REPORTAGE ON AQUINO'S VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Emperor Hosts Banquet

OW111305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1234 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Tuesday renewed her call for Japan's assistance for the economic recovery of her country and expressed fresh determination to combat communist forces or any move challenging her nine-month-old government. Tuesday evening, Aquino was guest of honor at a dinner hosted by Emperor Hirohito at the Imperial Palace.

Speaking at a late afternoon meeting to almost 250 members of parliament and Japanese officials, Aquino said the Philippine economy was "ruined" by the government of ousted President Ferdinand Marcos and called for a "helping hand" to improve the situation. "I have directed that appeal especially to those, like Japan, who have always stood by the Filipino people, sharing a portion of the fruits of their progress," Aquino said in the 10-minute speech, delivered at a reception in the official residence of lower house Speaker Kenzaburo Hara. Hara and upper house President Masaaki Fujita cohosted the reception for the state guest on the second day of her four-day state visit. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, former Special U.S. Presidential Envoy Philip Habib, in a business discussion session held in Nagoya, central Japan, said Tuesday the United States is interested in the amount of Japanese economic assistance Aquino will take home. He said he hopes it will total 200 to 300 billion yen, preferably grant-in-aid rather than loans. The Philippines is seeking 260 billion yen in loans to finance industrial projects.

On Monday, Nakasone offered 40.4 billion yen in loans to the Philippines for expansion of a power plant in Batangas Province, south of Manila. Tuesday morning, Aquino met top executives of seven major Japanese trading companies in the Akasaka State Guesthouse and assured them that she will work hard to restore political and economic stability in her country.

In a speech at the dinner hosted by the emperor, Aquino, 53, mentioned Japan's recovery from the "ashes of war" after the end of World War II and said it "inspires us today in our efforts to rise from the economic devastation we have suffered." In his speech the 85-year-old emperor, expressed his respect for the efforts Aquino has been making "to consolidate democracy and solve various economic problems." Their speeches were nationally televised. [passage omitted]

Aquino Speaks at Mass

OW120417 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- The following are excerpts of Philippine President Corazon Aquino's speech delivered Wednesday at a mass in St. Ignatius Church, Tokyo.

There are those who insist that nations are cleansed, their soil and patrimony nurtured and enriched by floodtides of violence. I saw nations suffer the rites of bloodshed only to find that what has been spilled is rarely worth the victory or defeat. The lesson of war is that wars, at best, should never be fought. But it is a difficult and elusive lesson to learn and apply. And the most progressive nations on our aging earth have tried, and with all the best intentions, but have not mastered it.

And yet, despite the fragility of the dream, the prayers of Filipinos, and surely the friends of Filipinos here in Japan, is for peace. We pray for peace in the world, peace in our region, Asia. But we pray most fervently for peace in our troubled islands. We pray again for the same miraculous, precedent-breaking peace that was God's unexpected gift to Filipinos last February, during and after our yellow revolution.

Then, as now, when the options of reasonable dialogue and settlement by peaceful means had been exhausted, we stand ready for the good, the honorable, the moral fight. But as in those days of groping and hope, we continue to pray that God, if it is his will, might spare us a second time from being drawn into battle. But if we must confront and scatter the perpetrators of an ideology that denies the primacy of God and what he teaches and commands, then we pray that the signal to march forward might be clear and unequivocal. For my highest priority, and that of many others in my country is to be true to our God who granted us our second lease on peace and life. Without his blessing and grace, our best efforts will lead us nowhere.

Is an unbroken, continuing peace possible in the Philippines? Must it come only after the trauma of war? We pray not. We pray that the current negotiations for dialogue and ceasefire might continue in all sincerity, and prosper and come to a happy end. But if we must fight, if we must defend our life and future as a free nation from those who insist on taking it by force, then we pray that the forces of democracy might have the strength, and might be given the victory.

We are a nation at the crossroads. But what gives me confidence is that God's people are numerous among us. And God has promised to guide and protect his chosen.

Commodity Loan Pact Signed

OW120713 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- The Philippines signed a 32,895 million yen commodity loan pact with Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) here Wednesday, highlighting President Corazon Aquino's state visit to Japan. The agreement was signed between visiting Philippines Finance Minister Jaime Ongpin and OECF President Takeshi Hosomi.

The amount is part of a 49.5 billion yen foreign aid loan package agreed to by the two countries last December. The Philippines plans to use the money to import oil and petrochemical products, Japanese officials said. The two countries signed an accord on 16,605 million yen worth of project loans last may, which constitutes the balance of the overall loan package.

The new "united" commodity loans carry an interest rate of 3.5 percent and a 20-year repayment period with a five-year grace period. The new loans bring Japan's loans to the Philippines, through the quasi-government OECF, to 471,082 million yen.

In addition, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged a special 40.4 billion yen loan during talks with Aquino Monday.

Aquino Seeks More Investment

OW121025 Tokyo KYODO in English 1009 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Wednesday asked Japanese business leaders to increase their investments in the Philippines, especially in the areas of high technology, light industry and agriculture to create more jobs and to increase export competitiveness. Aquino said in a meeting with representatives of six business groups that the Philippines has recovered its political stability and its economy is steadily moving toward stabilized state with lower inflation and stable exchange rates.

She stressed that the Philippines will simplify investment procedures and deal with overseas inquiries in this area by converging related government agencies into one office by the month's end.

Aquino made the remarks in response to questions by such business leaders as Gaishi Hiraiwa, Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) vice chairman and Tokyo Electric Power Co. chairman, and Takashi Ishihara, chairman of the Keizai Doyukai (Committee for Economic Development) and also of Nissan Motor Co.

Aquino's entourage at the meeting included Jaime Ongpin, minister of finance, Jose Concepcion, Jr., minister of trade and industry, Jose B. Fernandez, governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines, and others.

Prior to the meeting, Aquino attended a luncheon hosted by the six business groups, and said that the Philippines' new constitution creates a framework in foreign investment "whose details still have to be worked out by congress once it is elected."

"Nevertheless I can already say that what is falling into place is a liberal code that welcomes foreign investment," she said.

Aquino Says No Cabinet Shakeup

OW130653 Tokyo KYODO in English 0629 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino Thursday denied here speculation of an impending cabinet shakeup despite a rift with her Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. Winding up a four-day state visit to Japan, she told an audience of some 250 people at the Japan National Press Club that the Philippines has many problems to solve, necessitating that she and her political adversaries continue to work together for the greater interest of its people.

Referring to Enrile, she said, "he is not an enemy of my family," adding "at the moment, I have no intention" of replacing Enrile. But the president did not totally rule out the possibility of a cabinet change in the future to make governmental operations more efficient and responsive to the needs of the Philippine people.

Aquino said her trip to Tokyo was "truly enhancing" and cited her meeting Tuesday with Emperor Hirohito as "one of the most memorable moments." She declined to comment on the content of her talks with the 85-year-old Japanese monarch, whom she found to be "a great man" and "reminded me of my father." Her Press Secretary Teodoro Benigno reportedly told foreign journalists here that Emperor Hirohito personally apologized to Aquino for Japan's wartime atrocities.

Aquino traveled to Japan under a cloud of persistent rumors of an attempted coup against her government. It was her third overseas trip since assuming the presidency in February. "Everything is under control," she said, referring to close contact with Enrile and Gen. Fidel Ramos while she was here. "We have nothing to worry about."

The achievements the president made in the course of her Japan visit "far exceeded expectations," she said.

During the Press Club appearance, Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin explained Japan's fresh financial assistance in minute detail. Ongpin signed a commodity pact amounting to nearly 32 billion yen with the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund Wednesday as part of a 49.5 billion yen foreign aid loan package. Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other Japanese officials also pledged a special 40 billion yen loan and as well as a boost in an annual foreign aid loan package.

Aquino expressed confidence in her leadership aided by "the people's power," which she said "sustains me and brings about reform we need."

Aquino Departs for Manila

OW130713 Tokyo KYODO in English 0706 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 13 KYODO -- Philippine President Corazon Aquino departed for Manila at 3:49 p.m. Thursday, concluding a four-day state visit to Tokyo.

RIGHTISTS PROTEST PORT CALL BY SOVIET TRAWLERS

OW120315 Tokyo KYODO in English 0159 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Hitachi, Ibaraki Pref., Nov. 12 KYODO -- Against the background of strict police guard, two Soviet fishing boats entered Hitachi Port in Ibaraki Prefecture for the first time Wednesday, under a Japan-Soviet fishery accord signed in April.

The trawlers, the 738-ton Komissarovo, with a crew of 25, and the 448-ton Sibirtsevo, with a crew of 22, both from Vladivostok, were calling at the port for food supplies and to allow crewmen to rest.

After conducting their fishing operations off Japan, the trawlers were quarantined off Hitachi Port and escorted by 14 Japanese Maritime Safety Patrol boats to the port in the morning. The Soviet boats are scheduled to leave the port Thursday evening.

Hitachi is the third Japanese port to accept Soviet fishing boats operating near Japanese coasts under such an accord, following Onahama, Fukushima Prefecture, in 1984, and Shiogama, Miyagi Prefecture, last year.

The accord stipulates that both countries provide one port to each other for food supplies and rest for fishermen operating near each other's territorial waters.

About 330 anticommunist rightists from 55 groups gathered in loud-speaker equipped cars around the port voicing opposition against the Soviet call. About 1,500 policemen were called out to keep strict guard against the rightist protesters.

SYMPOSIUM ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS WITH PRC HELD

OW110527 Tokyo KYODO in English 0342 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 11 KYODO -- China's history of foreign invasion up until the end of World War II has become an obstacle to its open-door policy, a Chinese economic planner said here Tuesday. Yuan Geng, head of the Shekou Industrial District in Shenzhen city, made the remark in a speech at the outset of a two-day symposium on Sino-Japanese economic relations at a Tokyo hotel.

Yuan, who is also vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the China Merchants Group, said the antiforeign sentiment in China caused by foreign invasion and ensuing humiliation has become "a psychological obstacle" to its open door policy. But he was quick to stress China's continued efforts to promote trade and economic relations with Japan and other countries.

Yuan indicated China's grave concern about its huge trade deficit with Japan, which has become "intolerable," according to Premier Zhao Ziyang and other Chinese leaders.

The Tokyo symposium follows Prime Minster Yasuhiro Nakasone's weekend trip to Beijing for talks with Zhao, Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang and senior leader Deng Xiaoping. China's trade deficit in 1985 more than doubled to 5.22 billion dollars from 2.02 billion dollars the previous year, according to Chinese statistics.

Isao Yonekura, president of C. Itoh and Co., a leading trading company, suggested that China create a production base for export and cooperate with C. Itoh and other foreign trading houses in selling Chinese products in third countries. He also proposed the establishment of a Japan-China cooperative to be funded by both governments and private companies to foster exchanges of personnel and technological information.

Setsuya Tabuchi, chairman of Nomura Securities Co., Japan's biggest brokerage house, called on China to improve its international balance of payments, set up a base of processing facilities for export and promote technological transfers to encourage foreign investment. Japan's investment in China grew from 100 million dollars in 1984 to 230 million dollars last year, bringing its total investment there between 1980 and 1985 to 360 million dollars.

Wang Guanying, general manager of Everbright Industrial Corp., noting China's new measures to promote foreign investment unveiled last month, said Japan, now the world's No. 1 creditor country, should take advantage of the yen's sharp appreciation and advanced technology by investing more money in China.

The symposium, sponsored by the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN, a leading economic daily, and China's PEOPLE's DAILY, was a follow-up to the previous one in Beijing in November 1984. The events were originally proposed by Hu.

Symposium Continues

OW120321 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- China is waging a "quiet revolution" to heal its economic malaises for modernization of the economy, the leader of an experimental economic free zone said here Wednesday. "We do not pretend to be in good shape when we are apparently ill," said Yuan Geng, head of the Shekou industrial district in Shenzhen City, on the second and final day of a two-day symposium on Japan-China economic relations at a Tokyo hotel.

"China is in the throes of an economic unheaval intertwined with new and old business practices," he said through an interpreter. "A quiet revolution is taking place," he added.

The revolution, Yuan said, is causing dwindling foreign currency reserves and other economc difficulties as the communist country is placing emphasis on revitalizing of businesses as part of its Seventh Five-Year Economic Program.

Referring to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's weekend visit to Beijing, Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari said in a speech at the symposium that the trip reconfirmed a mutual pledge to maintain and expand Sino-Japanese relations.

Cui Yanxu, chairman of the Bank of China, told the symposium the government is asking regions and departments to lend the government their disposable foreign currencies to carry out its modernization plan.

Commenting on former Foreign Minister Saburo Okita's proposal to use part of Japan's bulging surplus funds for economic aid to China and other Asian countries, C. Itoh and Co. President Isao Yonekura said he fully backs the proposal.

Setsuya Tabuchi, chairman of the Nomura Securities Co., suggested China promote more savings by its people, attributing Japan's post-war economic growth to its high savings rate and export drives. Cui said the Chirese are slowly trying to do just that, adding the nation's savings have reached 200 billion yuan.

The symposium was sponsored by the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN and the PEOPLE'S DAILY.

NAKASONE MEETS RENMIN RIBAO DIRECTOR

OW121221 Tokyo KYODO in English 1219 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Tokyo, Nov. 12 KYODO -- Qian Liren, director of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, China's official party organ, Wednesday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and sought increased Japanese economic cooperation with China.

Nakasone, who visited Beijing last weekend, replied that Japan will make continued efforts to cooperate with China in facilitating Japan's investment in the country and to help China expand its exports. He also expressed a positive attitude toward helping China set up export promotion centers.

Nakasone also told Qian he hopes young people in both Japan and China will maintain friendly cooperation for generation after generation by observing the "four principles" in bilateral ties of peace and friendship, equality, mutual trust and stability.

Qian attended a two-day symposium on Japan-China economic relations which ended earlier in the day.

NATIONAL RAILWAYS EXECUTIVE'S HOME SET ABLAZE

OW120055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0032 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Chiba, Nov. 12 KYODO -- The private home of an executive of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) was set on fire early Wednesday by what police described as a time device.

The fire generating device razed the 112-square-meter two-story wooden house of Kazuyasu Hara, chief of the secretarial section of the JNR head office in Tokyo. Police said the blaze started around 2 a.m. at the entrance to Hara's home in Chiba City. Hara's wife, Akiko, suffered slight burns on her face.

Authorities said the time device must have been planted by radical extremists opposed to the privatization of the government-financed railways. As JNR's executive, Hara is involved in the railways' personnel assignments.

JNR is scheduled to go into private ownership next spring in order to put an end to its chronic deficit management. Some union members, backed by the Japan Socialist and Communist Parties, have been opposed to the breakup of the railways.

JNR officials said Hara became the first executive in the head office to have his home set on fire, although similar incidents occurred to the homes of JNR regional executives last year.

SOUTH KOREA CALLED 'NUCLEAR BUFFER' FOR U.S.

SK122304 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 9 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 10 November special article: "The Korean Peninsula Should Not Be the Site of a Nuclear War"]

[Text] The Korean peninsula is going through a grave phase that will lead either to war or to peace. Because of the reckless new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, the situation in the country has become extremely serious. As a result, tension is promoted in which a war may break out at any time. This creates great fears and uneasiness among the Korean nation and the world's peace-loving people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: While saying that the Korean peninsula is most important in realizing the immediate goal of the U.S. war strategy, the U.S. warmongers are introducing nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass murder into South Korea and its vicinity on a large scale and are instigating the South Korean military fascists elements to actively accelerate war preparations for a war against the northern half of our Republic.

Attempting to rule the world with the force of arms, while wielding nuclear weapons, is the global strategy which the U.S. imperialists have persistently followed since the end of World War II. Under the plan to invade all of Korea by using South Korea as a springboard and to conquer the Asian continent in the long run, the U.S. imperialists have turned South Korea into the largest nuclear base in the Far East and the site of the beginning of a nuclear war. In particular, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to turn the Korean peninsula, which is located in an important position militarily and strategically, into a site of nuclear war and of nuclear confrontation for realizing their aggressive Asian strategy. This criminal plot of the U.S. imperialists is clearly shown in the remarks of the bellicose U.S. military circles.

The U.S. authorities have already openly declared the Korean peninsula to be the testing ground for power confrontation in the 1980's and a place where the life-or-death interests of the United States exist. U.S. President Reagan said that the Korean peninsula is strategically important, the first-class target in the use of nuclear weapons. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger openly said that because South Korea is the forefront of the U.S. strategy, seizing the Korean peninsula is the important task of the U.S. policy toward Asia. Such remarks of the U.S. imperialist warmongers are clear evidence that they are attempting to use the Korean peninsula as the site of a nuclear war and of nuclear confrontation for realizing their Asian strategy.

The U.S. imperialists' vicious plot to turn the Korean peninsula into a battleground for a nuclear war is also shown in the fact that they are diverting the focus of their aggressive nuclear strategy to the Korean peninsula. The essence of the U.S. imperialists' nuclear strategy is to wage a nuclear war not on the U.S. mainland but outside the United States. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to secure nuclear bases abroad so that the U.S. mainland is not damaged even though the entire area of the opposite side is included in the sphere of nuclear strike. The U.S. imperialists have pinpointed the Korean peninsula, which is geographically linked to the continent, as the most appropriate place for realizing their nuclear strategy. This is based upon the calculation that if the Korean peninsula, which is linked to the continent, is used as a battleground for a nuclear war, not only strategic nuclear weapons but also theater and tactical nuclear weapons can be used simultaneously and that if another nuclear buffer is established in the Far East, a retaliatory nuclear strike against the U.S. mainland can be delayed or evaded.

This is why the U.S. imperialists are continuously deploying new theater and strategic nuclear weapons in and around South Korea where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are already deployed. The U.S. imperialists' nuclear weapons deployed in and around South Korea are aimed at attacking not only the northern half of our Republic but also other countries in the area.

The U.S. imperialists are viciously staging war exercises by mobilizing nuclear weapons. The "Team Spirit" military exercise staged every year in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is a war exercise aimed at perfecting their nuclear war strategy. The U.S. imperialists mobilized in this exercise not only nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea, but also several hundred various strategic and tactical nuclear weapons from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, the Japanese mainland, Clark Air Force Base and Subic Naval Base in the Philippines, and other Asian and Pacific areas. They are staging offensive exercises including individual use of the nuclear weapons, as well as the comprehensive and all-out use of such nuclear weapons.

The U.S. imperialists assume as a fait accompli the provocation of a global thermonuclear war taking the Korean peninsula as the site of a nuclear war. This was eloquently shown by the fact that the U.S. imperialists continuously established new nuclear weapons storage houses in South Korea and the aerial electronic surveillance point in Taegu to command and supervise the nuclear war, and that the Korean peninsula was chosen as a target of nuclear offensive during the secret simulated war exercise for nuclear war conducted in March 1982 under the command of U.S. President Reagan.

A U.S. newspaper noted that when a war breaks out again on the Korean peninsula, it will be a worldwide war in which even nuclear weapons are mobilized. This is no accident. Removing the danger of a nuclear war from the Korean peninsula is a most urgent task not only for peace in Korea but also for peace and security in Asia and the world.

If the U.S. imperialists start a nuclear war in Korea, our Korean people will, first of all, suffer enormous damages. When the Korean peninsula is reduced to be a place for nuclear showdown, the nations and people in our neighborhood will not be safe. We do not want to see our people suffer calamity and mankind suffer damages because the Korean peninsula is turned into the site of a nuclear war by the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. imperialists' criminal nuclear war maneuvers on the Korean peninsula must be resolutely checked and frustrated for peace and the peaceful reunification of Korea and for peace and security of the world.

The basic guarantee for removing the danger of a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and for maintaining and consolidating peace is to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free peace zone. As long as there are nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea, one can never elminiate the danger of a nuclear war. If the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons are withdrawn from South Korea, the danger of nuclear calamity which our nation faces will be eliminated and the people of the world will not be threatened.

Peace must be obtained only through the struggle against the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war. The South Korean people should not be deceived by the deceptive theory of protection under the nuclear umbrella of the U.S. imperialists. They should resolutely rise in the anti-U.S., antiwar, and anti-nuclear struggle to safeguard peace.

Today the peace-loving people of the world are raising their just voices sternly denouncing the new war provocation maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. When our people and the peace-loving people of the world who aspire for peace in, and the peaceful reunification of, Korea unanimously struggle against the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to turn the Korean peninsula into battlefield of nuclear war, the U.S. imperialists cannot remain in South Korea and will be expelled from there. The U.S. imperialists must end their anachronistic maneuvers to occupy South Korea and nuclear war maneuvers and must immediately withdraw from South Korea according to the demand of the time and the people.

CHON RING DENOUNCED FOR CONCEALING ATROCITY

SK130118 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Commentary by station commentator Kim Myong-nam: "An Expression of a Symptom of Fascist Madness"]

[Text] As is known, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique has committed a brutal act of ruthlessly murdering students while quelling the sit-in at Konguk university. It is said that at least 11 and perhaps the number of murdered students reaches as many as 20. The news of this bestial atrocity has spread throughout the country in South Korea and incurred the indignation of students and the people. The fascist clique has been surprised at this. While claiming the reports are groundless rumors, it has kicked up a commotion of investigation to find the source of the reports and has committed an atrocity of mercilessly arresting students who possess leaflets containing the facts of its atrocities or who put up wall posters on charges of spreading groundless rumors.

On the evening of 5 November at the culture and information committee session of the puppet National Assembly, the DJP rascals kicked up a commotion of calling for an NKDP assemblyman to apologize and to take back his remarks -- an assemblyman who said the fact of deaths of 11 students during the process of quelling the sit-in at Konguk university is accepted as established on campuses. This is a typical reaction by those who have committed a crime and then feel guilty.

Anyone can remember tht the Chon Tu-hwan ring, having committed such shocking atrocities as having the martial law soldiers -- under the influence of drugs -- strip female students and kill them by cutting their breasts with sabers and also having them kill unborn children after ripping their mother's bellies open, has controlled eyewitness accounts on this fact by branding them as groundless rumors and that it claimed that it killed only 164 civilians at Kwangju despite the fact that about 5,000 were slaughtered there.

This time, the rascals are attempting to conceal their murderous crime through an irrational insistance and compulsion. From the beginning, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has acted shamelessly, making it a rule to thoughtlessly describe facts unfavorable to it as groundless rumors and to disregard them. Although the rascals do not hesitate to commit atrocities such as torturing patriots and people and murdering them at police stations, in jails, or at asylums, they stoutly deny such facts. It is the Chon Tu-hwan ring that has forcefully labelled the atrocity of sexual torture recently committed by the puppet police as a groundless rumor even though this atrocity was clearly revealed on complaint of the victim and people concerned. How can the act of reporting facts become an act of spreading groundless rumors? This point has been evidenced by the incident of quelling the sit-in at Konguk University.

To suppress the unarmed students, who were completely exhausted and unable to control their bodies, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist elements, mobilized a large police force equivalent in size to a division and even used helicopters. They made a surprise attack on the students and, after pouncing upon them like beasts, indiscriminately committed such outrageous acts as beating them with gun butts and clubs, and dragging female students downstairs by the hair. The puppets' announcement even admitted that 51 students were seriously or slightly injured during this operation.

It is clear to anyone that numerous students were hurt or killed during the process of this crazy operation to quell the sit-in -- an operation which reproduced the bloodshed in Kwangju and which reminded us of street warfare. After the operation was conducted by the puppets, spreading of the news that the number of students who were beaten to death reaches as many as 20 through leaflets and wall posters at universities throughout South Korea and at various places in Seoul is based on grim reality.

The puppets rave as if groundless rumors were intentionally fabricated by someone. However, the rascals themselves have deliberately committed an atrocity of murdering the participants in the sit-in and then intentionally conduct a control operation to conceal this fact. The Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot conceal with any maneuvers a great crime of murder it has committed -- a crime which incurs the wrath of heaven and man and shows its true image as a devilish killer, an image which is known to the whole world.

How can we tolerate the devilish killers and scoundrels who do not hesitate to massively murder the righteous students who demand independence, democracy, and reunification to maintain power and who, instead of feeling guilt at committing such an act, make it a rule to commit atrocious acts while calling other thieves. Murderers should be indisputably punished. The South Korean people will receive the price of blood at any cost from the murderers by releasing the anger harbored in their bosoms, and will give the hard blow of destruction to the rascals.

WORKER-STUDENT TIES DISCUSSED ON VNS

SK121150 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Roundtable talk in the feature program "Let Us Realize Ties Between the Workers and Students" among station commentator Kim Chol-min and station announcers Yun Chong-won and Sin So-chong: "The Realistic Significance of Relations Between Workers and Students"]

[Text] [Kim] How are you? Today a fierce struggle for independence, democracy, and reunification is being waged among the masses from all walks of life. In winning success in this struggle, realizing substantive ties between the workers and students has emerged as one of the important issues.

[Sin] Yes, you are right. Therefore, we would like to talk about the realistic significance of ties between the workers and students.

[Kim] I understand that recently the workers and students, deeply realizing the significance of relations between the workers and students, have been making every effort to realize ties between the workers and students.

[Yun] Yes, that is right. Our students, thoroughgoing in the mission assigned by the times, have comprehensively analyzed and summed up the past mass movements, including the student movement. They are courageously waging various forms of struggle for the era of ties between the workers and students. Some time ago, approximately 700 workers and students jointly raided a U.S. unit in Pupyong, Inchon, chanting the slogans "Let us crush the fascist regime which suppresses the labor movement!" Thus they attracted the attention of people at home and abroad.

I may say this is one of the typical examples of the joint struggle between the workers and students which has been frequently staged recently. The clandestine documents published by youths and students show what intense significance the youths and students attach to worker-student ties. The "Declaration of the Nation and Democracy," published at Seoul University, summed up the student movement and the joint struggle between workers and students in the past and pointed out that the core issue in waging the mass anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle for democracy is to build worker-student ties, stressing that the main body of struggle is the working masses in this land. The Declaration also noted that only by so doing can they prevent the (?hegemony) of their movement from being placed in the hands of opportunists and can they finally emancipate the masses from suffering.

[Kim] Will you tell us why are the students attaching great importance to worker-student ties and struggling to realize such ties?

[Yun] I think this has something to do with the important position and rule of the labor movement in the development of the mass movement. The students gave a theoretical definition of the main body in the nationwide struggle to achieve the anti-U.S. cause for independence advanced by themselves under the banner of the anti-U.S. strugg'e for independence in firm unity among the masses from all walks of life, stressing that the main body in this struggle should be workers. Their definition is desirable in view of the past struggle of our masses and of today's realities. As you know, our workers are the most advanced, most organized, and most progressive class. They actively participate in the struggle because they have a more earnest interest in the colonial reality in South Korea than any other class. They are the only class which can carry out the struggle thoroughly to the end.

[Sin] Do you mean that the workers not only develop the mass movement but also play a decisive role in achieving the anti-U.S. cause for independence?

[Yun] Yes, that's right. Unless the struggle of the masses from all walks of life in united with that of the workers, decisive victory cannot be attained. Only when the workers actively participate in the struggle as the main body of the struggle, can the struggle be victorious and can the final objectives be attained. This is the truth realized through past struggle. The working class is the basic class in South Korean society and has become one of the greatest forces in society. Those who are in charge of railway transport, ports, power, communications, mining and other major economic sectors are non other than the workers. Thus, only if the workers are united and rise in struggle can they give a decisive blow to the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique and win victory in their struggle.

[Kim] In fact, workers possess powerful potential strength. However, without arming themselves with an independent ideology and will, they cannot display their potential strength. What do you think of this?

[Yun] I agree with you. In order to play the decisive role in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence today, workers should arm themselves with the consciousness of national independence and should be awakened. To arm the workers with the consciousness of national independence and to awaken them ideologically, our young intellectuals, who are forerunners, should rise up and struggle. By doing so, they can play the role as the leading class and accelerate the development of the mass movement. Precisely herein lies the significance of worker-student ties.

[Sin] I think that one of the reasons why students today are emphasizing worker-student ties is that the worker-student ties are indispensable for the development of the student movement itself. In fact, today youths and students have played the role as the main forces which have opened the breakthrough in the anti-U.S. struggle for independence which can hardly be acieved by the students' strength alone.

[Kim] That's right. In the past, our youths and students overthrew the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime and the Pak Chong-hui Yusin dictatorial regime by constantly waging their sacred and righteous struggle. However, they could not achieve complete victories in these struggles, because at that time they failed to achieve worker-student ties.

[Yun] I agree with you. In order for the student movement to fully display its strength and to be developed into a genuine mass movement, students should achieve close ties with the workers' movement. Only by so doing can the student movement be vigorously developed amid the active support and encouragement of the working class, the basic class in society, and can the goal that the student movement seeks be successfully realized. This is why students are vigorously struggling today together with workers, defining the worker-student ties as the basic (?problem) of the student movement.

[Sin] I believe that whether or not students can achieve worker-student ties depends on their struggle. In other words, the success of the worker-student ties makes it possible to develop the mass movement onto a new higher stage. Therefore, students should further struggle to achieve worker-student ties in order to achieve the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification at the earliest possible date. Thank you.

NO SIN-YONG TO 'ROOT OUT' LEFTIST FORCES

SK130713 Seoul YONHAP in English 0704 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Chonju, Korea, Nov 13 (YONHAP) -- Prime Minister No Sin-yong said Thursday the government will make an all-out effort to root out all "left-leaning, pro-communist" elements from Korean society. He made the remark in a speech at a national security briefing session for North Cholla Province here.

No repeated the government's tough position against pro-communist forces, saying that the forces' anti-state claims and agitations cannot be tolerated. The prime minister, however, said a sound criticism of the government will not be affected. He explained that the series of measures recently taken against Mintongnyon, a dissident organization, and illegal labor organizations reflect the government's strong determination to prevent anti-state orgnizations from permeating society with impure ideologies. Authorities recently ordered 14 labor organizations and Mintongnyon, which they said were organized for anti-state purposes, to voluntarily disband. The officials said that they view those organizations as illegal.

No urged the Korean people to join the government's battle against the leftist, pro-communist forces in order to protect and develop the nation's free democratic system.

Use of National Security Law Considered

SK130029 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Of the 1,271 students arrested for involvement in the recent protest at Konguk University, 143 are likely to face the charge of violation of the National Security Law.

Informed sources said police authorities are seriously considering applying the stringent law against them, classifying them as having played the leading role in the violent protest.

Police authorities earlier let on that the number of students to be dealt with by the stringent law may be a little more than 20. The law is usually reserved for north Korean espionage agents.

However, the sources said the number of students falling into the category rose because more facts have been uncovered in the course of investigation.

Police are expected to turn the case over to the prosecution for formal indictment, ending their preliminary investigation.

However, police authorities said 26 students suspected of being the core driving force of the protest will be kept at police for further investigation.

Chong Hyon-kon, chairman of Chamintu at Seoul National University, is among the 26 to face further police investigation at police.

Police sources said police authorities conducted search of the houses of the students who played leading roles in the protest, to corroborate the investigation.

The sources, however, did not rule out of the possibility that the number of the students getting into trouble with the stringent law may vary in the course of investigation at the prosecution level.

MINTONGNYON STATEMENT DENOUNCES OFFICE CLOSURE

SK130127 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Mintongnyon announced yesterday that it will fight "to the last minute" to make it "an organization of the people without yielding to the force used by authorities concerned."

The dissident group made the statement after its headquarters and four branch offices were searched and closed down early yesterday morning.

A Mintongnyon official said leading officials will discuss soon ways on how to keep up their struggle for survival.

Meanwhile, six organizations affiliated with Mintongnyon also declared that they will launch "a joint struggle for the promotion of democracy."

The six groups are composed largely of dissident journalists, artists, writers, printers and educators.

In a statement, they said they were shocked by the forceful closure of the Mintongyon headquarters by police early yesterday morning.

STUDENTS DENOUNCE POLICE BRUTALITY AT KONGUK

SK130025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 13 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Some 800 students from four Seoul universities held a rally for three hours at Korea University to accuse the police of "brutalities" in the Konguk University incident.

Student council chairmen of Seoul National, Korea, Yonsei and Songsin Women's Universities led the rally. They are all listed in the police blacklist.

In the rally, students adopted a statement to be sent to professors and read a declaration of the current situation.

They decided to hold a "pan-national" debate to thwart the ruling camp's attempt to hold power eternally, and demanded an immediate release of students arrested for their involvement in the Konguk University incident.

The police fired tear gas bombs at students gathered in front of the Student Hall to disperse the rally at 1:15 p.m. Students moved to the front of the headquarter building to continue the rally.

A police gas-spraying car and 100 riot policemen were dispatched 100 meters inside the campus, but retreated in 10 minutes.

NKDP DEMANDS END TO GOVERNMENT 'CRACKDOWN'

HK130713 Hong Kong AFP in English 0645 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, Nov 13 (AFP) -- South Korea's main opposition party Thursday demanded that the government immediately end a crackdown on the nation's democratic movements and stop treating them as pro-communist as an excuse for suppression.

"We demand (the government) immediately stop the barbaric act of suppressing all democrats and their organizations by treating them as pro-communist and leftist because they are an impediment to the prolongation of the dictatorship," Yi Min-u, chairman of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) told journalists.

Mr Yi, reading out NKDP manifesto, accused the government of creating a state of martial law without formally proclaiming one by forcibly disbanding an umbrella dissident organization Wednesday and arresting political and christian dissidents.

The police Wednesday closed down offices here of the United Minjung (people's) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU), a federation of 24 dissident groups. Police served notice on the UMMDU Saturday that it must close down by Monday or be forcibly wound up.

Mr Yi described the government crackdown as a "new policy of terror reminiscent of the great repression" -- a reference to policies carried out in 1980 during President Chon Tu-hwan's rise to power. Mr Yi also denounced the government for "stupidity in pleasing (North Korean leader) Kim Il-song" by branding as communist revolutionaries more than 1,200 students that two weeks ago staged an anti-government protest occupation of Seoul's Konguk University.

Mr Yi said that the NKDP would organize a public rally in Seoul to demonstrate "how vehemently the people are opposed to these government moves."

Another opposition leader, Kim Yong-sam, earlier said that the Seoul rally would be held around November 22, but so far no formal date has been fixed.

Some 290 members of the NKDP Central Standing Committee on Thursday adopted a resolution that the party would "never retreat, no matter what repression or sacrifice, but will fight to the end...until (Mr Chon's) military dictatorship is permanently terminated."

Prime Minister No Sin-yong, in a public speech thursday, supported the government crackdown, which he said was "the manifestation of the government's strong determination to forestall the proliferation of pro-communist leftists and safeguard our free democratic system." He said that the government would distinguish between sound criticism and "anti-state leftist machinations, thus positively protecting legitimate political activities," and "continue to respect the basic freedoms, rights and interests of the people."

KIM TAE-CHUNG INTERVIEWED BY CHOSON ILBO

SK080245 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Nov 86 p 3

[Replies by Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD], to questions by reporters at a press conference held on 5 November at the CPD headquarters to declare Kim's decision not to run for the presidency]

[Text] On the morning of 5 November, Kim Tae-chung, CPD cochairman, held a press conference and issued a statement clarifying that "I will not run for the presidency even though my civil rights have not been reinstated, in the event the government and the ruling party accept the direct presidential election system." After this, he answered questions raised by reporters.

After reading out the staement, Cochairman Kim said that "I would like to add a couple of words," and spoke about his feelings.

"I made this decision, above all, because the Konguk University incident shocked all the people as well as me, and I viewed this as the dictatorial regime's preparations for its final attack on the people. I made up my mind, proceeding from a sense of crises and an urgent desire to find a way toward tiding over political difficulties, to offer myself as a sacrifice. Whenever they have the opportunity to talk about the direct presidential election system, the government and the ruling party to date have stated that a certain figure has pressed the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] to push ahead with constitutional revision in order to use this system to become president, despite the fact that the NKDP does not want this system. In written materials, they have said that the direct presidential election system is a system which a certain Kim demands so as to become president. When I have met foreign corresponsents, they asked me many questions, saying that 'Korean officials stated that they would accept the direct presidential election system if you do not run for the presidency.' This attitude taken by me offers the last chance for the DJP to accept the direct presidential election system without a pretext. I hope that President Chon Tu-hwan and the DJP will contribute to tiding over national difficulties by accepting the direct presidential election system without missing this opportunity.

"Let me briefly talk about our armed forces. The armed forces are the bulwark of national defense and the most important forces for it. I hope that, to restore respect and love from the people, our armed forces will devote themselves to national defense, without interfering in political affairs."

[Reporter] What activities are you planning to conduct, and which direction will you set in relations with the NKDP in the future?

[Kim] "I will devote myself to, and make efforts for, democratization even by sacrificing my life if necessary, with more free and easier feelings than now. As cochairman of the CPD, I will strongly cooperate with Cochairman Kim Yong-sam. As a cooperator, I will help the struggle of the NKDP for democratization."

[Reporter] Is there any change in your stand toward the already proposed talks between the leaders of the ruling and opposition camps?

[Kim] "Since I have long proposed such talks, I will meet the other side (the government and the ruling party) if it proposes a meeting with me. However, I do not want to express my opinion again. I will observe the attitude of the other side. The problem is that those who are responsible for the fate of this country do not even try to meet me. This is a shame of the nation before talking about politics. How can such an act be the attitude of responsible men? I do not think that a meeting will certainly contribute to solving problems, but I believe that a meeting itself is necessary. Even a meeting with Kim Il-song has been talked about. As for myself, I do not feel like meeting them. How much pain have I suffered? This notwithstanding, I demand a meeting to settle this difficult situation. They will not turn away from the proposal for dialogue in the end."

[Reporter] What type of cooperative relations will you maintain with Kim Yong-sam? What will you do if Kim Yong-sam is chosen as a presidential candidate under a direct presidential election system?

[Kim] "I will cooperate with him more strongly than now. If Kim Yong-sam and the party decide so, I will actively support him in accordance with their decision."

[Reporter] Do you still adhere to the stand of forming a pan-national management cabinet to deal with a national referendum to chose one of the two alternatives [the direct presidential election system or the parliamentary cabinet system.]?

[Kim] "To settle our realistic problems, we should seek both democratization and reconciliation. I think that, to this end, it is necessary to secure the reconciliation and trust of all people by forming a pan-national cabinet with impartial figures. This is my personal opinion, and there is still no change in it.

"The Ho Chong interim cabinet excellently coped with the sitution after 19 April as a neutral cabinet, none of whose members ran for assemblymen.

"My proposal means that President Chon Tu-hwan can remain in his post. It is important to form a neutral cabinet, including the prime minister, with unbiased figures, and for it to achieve democratization and reconciliation with all power."

[Reporter] The ruling camp resolutely oppose the direct presidential election system. This notwithstanding, you attached the condition "in the event the direct presidential election system is accepted," to your declaration. What do you think you will do in the future unless the ruling circles accept this condition?

[Kim] "Let just wait and see because I have clarified my determination, the ruling party will consider it, and the people will show their opinions on it. There is no need to say "no" beforehand. I think that, since the government and the ruling party have always said that a certain Kim has arbitrarily pushed ahead with the direct presidential election system to become president, it is time that they should fully tke into consideration my remarks that my goal is not to become president, but to achieve democratization."

[Reporter] Cochairman Kim, you have emphasized unity among yourself, NKDP President Yi Min-u, and Kim Yong-sam whenever you have the chance. However, you made the decision and announced it alone, while Kim Yong-sam is abroad. What made you hurriedly deal with the matter?

[Kim] "I wrote the statement late last night. In dealing with this kind of matter, it sometimes is better to take action first and let it be known later. What I most urgently thought of was a series of incidents before and after the Konguk University case. In connection with these incidents, I felt like breaking through the political situation and serving the people as a free man without imposing a burden on the people by offering myself as a sacrifice."

[Reporter] To what extent did you discuss this with your close aides in the course of making the decision?

[Kim] "It was difficult to discuss it with each aide because of the urgent reality of the situation and the nature of the matter. However, I had my aides convey my intention to President Yi and Cochairman Kim Yong-sam."

[Reporter] Did you consult with Cardinal Kim Su-hwan in advance?

[Kim] "I did not meet him beforehand because he is a religious figure, I have already accepted his advice, and, thus, I might bring him trouble if I announced the decision after meeting him."

CHEA SIM GREETS SOVIET OFFICIALS ON ANNIVERSARY

BK110842 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, recently sent a greetings message to Comrade Avgust Eduardovich Voss, chairman of the Soviet Council of Nationalities; and Comrade Lev Nikolayevich Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR parliamentary group of Moscow, on the occasion of the 69th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The message noted:

We would like to express our great elation over the great achievements scored in all fields by the Soviet working people under the wise leadership of the CPSU in expanding their economic might and perfecting socialism in order to advance toward communism. We are firmly convinced that the bond of friendship, solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two countries, particularly between our two legislative organizations, will further strengthen and develop in the common interest of our two peoples and for world peace and consolidation of the socialist community. We wish the comrades in the Soviet Council of Nationalities and the fraternal Soviet people good health and greater victories in realizing the resolutions of the 27th CPSU Congress.

ARMY PAPER CONDEMNS THAI PROVOCATIONS AGAINST PRK

BK101249 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 8 Nov 86

[KANGTOAP PADEVOAT commentary: "Thai Authorities, It Is Not Good To Play With Fire" -- date not given]

[Text] For more than 7 years, the Thai ruling circles, who have followed the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and colluded with the U.S. imperialists, have been sheltering and supporting the three Cambodian reactionary groups' activities to sabotage the rebirth of the Cambodian revolution. Many new events that have increased tension along the Cambodian-Thai border have been committed by the Thai authorities. From 20 September to 3 October 1986, Thai authorities escalated the war and openly created military confrontation with the PRK.

According to our military sources, between 20 September and 3 October 1986, the Thai authorities sent four infantry companies to attack Hills 537 and 310 north and northwest of Ampil in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, 1 km inside Cambodian territory. They also fired more than 8,000 rounds of various types of artillery shells in support of this infiltration. Following barrages of artillery support fire, these four Thai infantry companies attacked Hill 537 once or twice daily. Worse still, on 24, 25, 26, 28, and 30 September, with the assistance of a 5th company and the support fire of from 700 to more than 2,000 artillery rounds, the Thai troops attacked Hill 537 from the north, northwest and southwest. On 28 September, the Thai authorities sent seven aircraft of the F-5 and A-37 types to drop bombs and fire rockets and toxic gas shells on three occasions over Hills 537 and 310, causing great damage to the areas around these hills and loss of life and property to the innocent people there. However, these hostile acts were repulsed in a timely manner and punished by our Armed Forces and people. We killed 51 Thai soldiers, wounded 72 others, set ablaze a large truck and 2 tanks, and shot down a Thai plane. We firmly defended our fatherland's border.

On 20 September, with the support of the Thai rightists, using infantry, artillery, and aircraft -- F-5's and A-37's -- a group of Cambodian reactionaries based on Thai soil infiltrated Cambodian territory at Mak Hoeun village, Koup commune, Sisophon District, Battambang Province, which is 10 km inside our territory, and at Hills 537 and 310 west of Ampil in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. Worse still, they persuaded Western journalists to join these activities. These journalists fell victim to these elements' aggressive acts.

Obviously, the Thai ultra-rightists have always desired to escalate the war with the PRK. These new events have especially proved Thailand's irrefutably hostile policy toward the PRK. Their hostile acts, such as the use of chemical substances against the innocent Cambodian people, constitute a gross violation of international law. We call upon all international organizations to condemn Thailand and to use their influence to put an immediate end to these barbarous and criminal acts by the Thai authorities.

Another clear proof of this hostile policy is that the Thai authorities have not only used their territory as a sanctuary for and assisted the three Cambodian reactionary groups, but they have also openly and directly taken part in activities to sabotage the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. They are the ones who are fully responsible for this erroneous attitude.

The Thai authorities' criminal act constitutes a gross violation of the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Despite our good-will stand, the Thai authorities have continued to follow in the footsteps of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists and U.S. imperialists who have stubbornly and insanely opposed the people in the three Indochinese countries. They are the ones who have caused an open war, impaired the trend toward dialogue between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries and caused increasing instability in the region.

Our people always want to exist peacefully and with mutual respect for each other's interests, with all neighboring countries and to have peace in the region. On the contrary, the Thai authorities have all along shown their obstinacy by maintaining their hostile policy toward the PRK.

The Cambodian people strongly condemn the Thai authorities for their continued violations of the PRK's territorial integrity and sovereignty. We will not be responsible for the fate of any foreigners who take part in activities to destroy the peaceful life of the Cambodian people. We demand that the Thai authorities immediately put an end to their acts of gross violation and aggression against Cambodian sovereignty.

The Cambodian Armed Forces and people pledge to resolutely defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. We will not allow the loss of even so much as an inch of our territory. We strongly condemn all aggressive acts from the outside.

DECREE ON BY-ELECTION OF PARLIAMENTARIANS SIGNED

BK080808 Phnom Penh Domestic in Cambodian 0430 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Decree-law on the by-election of parliamentary members signed by Chairman Heng Samrin for the Council of State, issued 5 September]

[Text] In view of the Constitution of the PRK, in view of the law on the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State of the PRK enacted through Decree No 4 of the Council of State dated 10 February 1982, in view of decree-law No 3 of the Council of State dated 3 March 1981 on the election of the members of the PRK National Assembly, in view of decree-law No 7 of the Council of State dated 13 July 1982 on the competence and legislative methods for drafting laws and orders, and on the recommendation of the KUFNCD National Council, the Council of State decided:

Article 1. During each term of the National Assembly, if the number of the members in any constituency is less than specified, the Council of State will decide whether or not to have a by-election in that constituency at the recommendation of the KUFNCD National Council and the existing members in that constituency.

Article 2. In case of a by-election, the Council of State must specify the election site in the constituency where the number of the National Assembly members is not up to the required number, and organize a by-election council composed of a representative of the KUFNCD National Council, a representative of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Association Central Committee, a representative of the Kampuchean Women's Association Central Committee, and a representative of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions, and which has the secretary general of the Council of State as its chairman. The by-election council will elect a vice chairman and a secretary.

Article 3. At least 30 days before the election, the Council of State must decide and announce the by-elections.

Article 4. At least 20 days before the election day in any constituency having a by-election, the provincial or municipal people's revolutionary committee must organize a by-election commission which is composed of five to seven members. This commission must be composed of representatives from all provincial or municipal mass organizations and chaired by the chairman of the provincial or municipal KUFNCD committee. The by-election commission will elect a vice chairman and a secretary.

Article 5. At least 15 days before the by-election, the commune and ward people's revolutionary committees in the constitutuency having the by-election must organize a by-election committee composed of three to five members at each electoral office. This committee must be composed of representatives of all local mass organizations. The by-election committee will elect a chairman, a vice chairman, and a secretary.

Article 6. The by-election council, the by-election commission, and the by-election committee must decide in accordance with the majority of their respective members. The authority and duty of the by-election council, the by-election commission, and the by-election committee, and the by-election regulations must be in conformity with the provisions defined in Decree-Law No 3 of the Council of State dated 3 March 1981 regarding the election of the members of the PRK National Assembly.

Article 7. The KUFNCD committee in any province or municipality where the number of the National Assembly members is not up to the required number must jointly discuss with their provincial or municipal mass organizations the nomination of the National Assembly members. A list of the candidates for the National Assembly must be displayed at least 10 days before the election day.

Article 8. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the implementation of this decree-law.

Article 9. This decree-law becomes effective on the day it is publicized.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 5 September 1986
[Signed] For the Council of State, Chairman Heng Samrin

VOK: RESISTANCE FORCES PLEDGE TO FIND MIA'S

BK100358 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] Leaders of Cambodian, Lao, and Vietnamese resistance groups yesterday pledged to assist in finding and freeing U.S. servicemen missing in action who are still being kept prisoners in Southeast Asia.

His Excellency Son Sann, CGDK prime minister and KPNLF president, along with leaders of resistance groups from Vietnam and Laos, said that he has ordered his troops to liberate U.S. servicemen still being kept as war prisoners, if they exist, in these three countries. A former Vietnamese official said he believes that up to 400 military servicemen from the war are still being held in these countries.

General (Khamhou Bousalap), president of the Lao United Front for National Liberation, said he pledged to assist in freeing these prisoners to allow them to return home and not to let communists use the prisoner issue in exchange for something else. He said this is the first important problem he will consider.

(Le Khach Thuy), supreme commander of Vietnamese resistance forces, said various reports from his base make him firmly believe that many U.S. servicemen are still alive in Vietnam. He will strive to search for and liberate them.

VIENTIANE REPORTS OPENING OF FOURTH LPRP CONGRESS

BK130708 [Editorial Report] Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao at 0000 GMT on 13 November begins live coverage of the convening of the Fourth LPRP Congress in Vientiane capital with an unidentified station announcer describing the scene of the "auditorium where the Fourth LPRP Congress will be held" and the arrivals of delegates from "many ministries, departments, provinces, and regions" throughout the country. He notes that the auditorium has been beautifully decorated with "the national flag and a huge party banner" together with the "portraits of the leaders of the world revolution" -- Karl Marx and Lenin, a bust of President Ho Chi Minh, and a photo of "Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan." A banner in yellow characters saying "the fourth party congress" is also displayed on the wall of the auditorium.

The announcer then says that ministries, departments, provinces, and services throughout the country have contributed views to the "political report" of the party Central Committee and have scored achievements to welcome the congress. He then reviews the history of developments of the Indochinese Communist Party, the LPRP, the CPV, and the KPRP. He says that the first congress of the LPRP was convened in Houa Phan Province from 21 March to 6 May 1955 with the participation of 22 delegates representing some 400 party members throughout the country. The congress elected the 4-member party guidance committee with Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary. The second congress of the LPRP, which was still called Lao People's Party, then was convened in Viang Sai District, Houa Phan province, from 3 to 6 February 1982 with the participation of 125 delegates representing some 21,000 party members. At the congress, the party's name was changed to the LPRP and 23 members and 6 alternate members were elected to the party Central Committee, 7 members to the party Central Committee Political Bureau, and 4 members to the party Central Committee Secretariat with Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary. The third party congress was convened in Vientiane between 27 and 30 April 1982 with the participation of 225 delegates representing 35,000 party members. At the third congress, 59 full members and 6 alternate members were elected to the party Central Committee, 7 members to the party Central Committee POlitical Bureau, and 9 members to the party Central Committee Secretariat with Kaysone Phomvihan as general secretary.

The station then presents some revolutionary songs.

At 0025 GMT, the announcer says that all the local delegates have been seated in the auditorium while many foreign delegate heads have been ushered to their seats on the podium.

The announcer then points out the lines of the Lao revolution set forth by the party in each period.

At 0030 GMT, he says that "19 delegations" of the "fraternal parties" are attending the fourth congress, including "the CPV delegation led by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers; the CPSU delegation led by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Politburo; the KPRP delegation led by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the PRK; the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Comrade Jose Ramirez, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo; the Socialist Unity Party of German [SED] delegation led by Comrade Werner Walde, alternate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the SED Committee of Cottbus State; the MPRP delegation led by Comrade B. Dejid, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo; the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] delegation led by Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the BCP Central Committee.

The Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] delegation led by Comrade Zygmunit Muranski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo; the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] delegation led by Comrade Frantisek Hanus, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the party committee of Bohemia; Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] delegation led by Comrade Jozsef Szakali, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Commission for Popular Control; the WPK delegation led by Comrade Yom Tae-chun, member of the WPK Central Committee and chairman of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; the delegation of the Afghan People's Democratic Party led by Comrade Khodadad Yaharmal, member of the party Central Committee and deputy chief of the Scientific and Cultural Propaganda Department; the Sandinist National Liberation Front delegation led by Comrade Earnesto Castillo Martinez, Nicaraguan ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, and member of the Sandinist Council; the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] delegation led by Comrade Asrat Walde, member of the WPE Central Committee and Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] delegation led by Comrade Goncalues Rafael Quiliche, Mozambican ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR; the PLO delegation led by Comrade (Bakia Abdel Munem), member of the PLO Revolutionary Council; the French Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Pierre Frenchere, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee; the Portuguese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Antonino Dias Lou Renho, member of the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo; and the Italian Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Fumaa Galli, member of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee."

The announcer also describes the decoration and illumination of streets and shops in the capital to welcome the congress. He identifies "a group of five monks led by Pha Achan Maha Thoungkhoun Anantasounthon, chairman of the Lao United Buddhist Organization" as representatives of the lao clergy. He says that the guests attending the opening ceremony of the fourth congress also include diplomats of the fraternal socialist countries.

The announcer then reads from the editorial of the 13 November issue of the PASASON daily, welcoming the Fourth LPRP Congress.

He notes that all foreign and local honor guests are already seated in the pavilion. After two songs, the announcer thanks all regional radio stations and loudspeaker systems throughout the country for relaying the station's live coverage of the congress. Subsequently, he cites statistics of some "achievements scored in many fields by the Lao people under the new regime in the past 10 years." As the announcer is talking about the "achievements of the people", a thunderous applause is heard, and the announcer abruptly raises his voice and change the subject to say: "Dear listeners, at the moment, Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan is leading a group of foreign and local guests comprising Comrade Souphanouvong, Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, and comrade heads of the CPV, CPSU, and PRK delegation onto the podium of the presidium. You must be hearing a loud clapping of hands at the moment. Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan has led the delegates into the auditorium." After that, the Lao national anthem is played by a band. After the song is played, the announcer says that some young pioneers are presenting bouquets of flowers to the "comrades" on the podium amid tumultuous applause. A few seconds later, Phoumi Vongvichit is heard to give a 4-minute speech opening the Fourth LPRP Congress.

After completing the opening speech, Phoumi Vongvichit is heard to invite "Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomivhan to present the political report to the congress." With applause, Kaysone Phomvihan takes the rostrum and begins to read the 75-minute speech.

After Kaysone Phomvihan completes the political report, the congress takes a 25-minute recess. After the recess, Phoumi Vongvichit is again heard to invite "Comrade Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee," to present the economic and social development plan in the Second 5-Year State Plan between 1986 and 1990.

Nouhak Phoumsavan takes the podium to read the 53-minute report on the plan.

Then, the announcer says that Phoumi Vongvichit invites Sisomphon Lovansai, "member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee," to deliver a 23-minute speech on the rules and regulations of the party.

After Sisomphon Lovansai finishes his report, Phoumi Vongvichit announces the closing of the morning session of the congress and says that the congress will resume on 0700 GMT.

Further on Congress

BK130640 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Fourth LPRP Congress -- another great, historic event of our party -- was elegantly opened in Vientiane capital this morning. It was attended by a total of 303 comrade full members of the party, representing all 44,000 comrade party members throughout the country. It was also attended by more than 200 representatives of heroic and emulation combatants and personages. The formal opening ceremony of the Fourth LPRP Congress began at 0800 [0100 GMT] after Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan together with comrade members of the party Central Committee Political Bureau Nouhak Phoumsavan, Souphanouvong, Phoumi Vongvichit, Khamtai Siphandon, Phoun Sipaseut, and Sisomphon Lovansai along with comrade secretaries of the party Central Committee Sali Vongkhamsao, Sisavat Keobounphan, Saman Vi-gnaket, and Maichantan Sengmani stepped onto the presidium floor amid the loud applause of both Lao and foreign delegates attending the congress. [passage omitted]

HENG SAMRIN'S ARRIVAL IN VIENTIANE REPORTED

BK130457 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0422 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Phnom Penh, 13 Nov (SPK) -- The high-ranking KPRP delegation led by KPRP Central Committee General Secretary Heng Samrin arrived yesterday morning in Vientiane to attend the Fourth LPRP Congress, cabled our correspondent.

The delegation, which also includes Say Phuthang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, was greeted at Wattai Airport by Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and acting LPDR president; and Sisavat Keobounphan, member of the LPRP Central Committee Secretariat and interior minister.

Nguon Phansiphon, Cambodian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, was also present.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN MEETS WITH SED'S WALDE

LD130255 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] The Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party begins in Vientiane tomorrow. Over the past few days, the delegates have been arriving from throughout the country to the festively decorated city on the Mekong. Since yesterday, numerous guest delegations from fraternal parties have also arrived in the Lao capital, including a delegation of the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] led by Werner Walde, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo. Our special correspondent, Thomas Silberstein, reports from Vientiane:

[Begin Silberstein recording] [Passage omitted] Werner Walde and those accompanying him were able to gain a vivid picture of the economic upturn in recent years on a visit this afternoon to a major timber processing enterprise on the outskirts of Vientiane. [Passage omitted] Incidentally, a government agreement has enabled us to futher intensify the already existing cooperation in the production and processing of timber in Laos.

The spirit of allegiance between the communists of the GDR and Laos, which can be seen in the diverse forms of solidarity, also characterized the friendly talks this morning when General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan received the head of the SED delegation, Werner Walde. Also taking part in the talks were the Lao foreign minister and our ambassador. [Words indistinct] General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan described the participation of our delegation in the congress, which begins tomorrow, as being a significant contribution to the congress proceedings. While discussing the problems connected with the worldwide struggle to secure peace, Werner Walde informed Kaysone Phomvihan about Erich Honecker's recent visit to three socialist Asian countries -- the DPRK, China, and the Mongolian People's Republic -- and the great significance of these visits for the consolidation of peace and socialism. [end recording]

Receives BCP's Yotov

AU121329 Sofia BTA in English 1253 GMT 12 Nov 86

["BCP Delegation to Vientiane" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Kayson Phomvihan, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Laos and secretary general [as received] of the CC of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, received today the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] delegation which arrived here to attend the LPRP's congress.

Mr [Kaysone] Phomvihan spoke about the problems facing his country and about the considerable achievements of the Lao revolution. He stressed the great significance of his party's forthcoming congress which is called upon to set the main trends of development of the country during the 1986-1990 period and to the year 2000.

Mr Yordan Yotov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, who is leading the Bulgarian delegation to Laos, briefed his guests on the work under way for the fulfillment of the decisions of the BCP's 13th Congress and about the problems related to the acceleration of techno-scientific progress in Bulgaria.

Receives PZPR's Muranski

LD130026 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] On the eve of the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, its general secretary, Kaysone Phomvihan, received the PZPR [Polish United Workers Party] delegation, with Central Committee Politburo member Zygmunt Muranski, who passed on to the Laotian leader sincere best wishes for the participants of the congress from Wojciech Jaruzelski. During the meeting, Kaysone Phomvihan informed the PZPR delegation about the socioeconomic problems of Laos. Speaking of contacts with Poland, he expressed the hope that the cooperation of both countries will develop ever more.

Meets HSWP's Szakali

LD122241 Budapest MTI in English 1604 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 12 (MTI) -- Jozsef Szakali, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Central Committee and the president of the Central People's Control Commission, met Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Jozsef Szakali is heading a HSWP delegation to Laos to attend the 4th Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, scheduled to begin Thursday.

At the meeting on Wednesday, Jozsef Szakali forwarded the personal greetings of Janos Kadar, general secretary of the HSWP, to Kaysone Phomvihan, who returned the good wishes and voiced thanks for the Hungarian assistance provided to the Lao people. Recalling his visit to Budapest, he said that Laos is studying with interest the experiences of Hungarian economic development. He added that Laos is gradually eliminating its historical arrears through the realization of realistic plans that accord to the fundamentals, and by strengthening the socialist features.

KPL REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS OF ARMED FORCES

BK101234 Vientiane KPL in English 0940 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- Firmly grasping the party's guideline on the defence of national security as the duty of the entire people, the armed and security forces have been substantially developed in recent years.

In closely coordinating with their allied forces, the Lao Army and people have successfully foiled the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and all acts of aggression and territorial encroachment carried out by international and regional reactionaries.

By implementing the guideline of the Political Bureau of the party's Central Committee, Lao armed forces have been dispatched to the grass-roots to help promote production, consolidate the system of proleterian dictatorship and increase self-defence forces to tens of thousands of men. The northern provinces of Phongsaly and Oudomsai and the southern Champassak Province have done this work well. They have not only successfully defended themselves from the enemy's dark design, but also have made much progress in developing the economy and culture and improving the living standard of the local people, thereby enhancing the people's trust in and unity around the party.

Besides, the entire army always unites in its action and ideology, remains highly vigilant, and is able to distinguish between friends and foes, and ready to fulfil every task assigned by the party.

The army is growing stronger and stronger every day in the development of the economy and defense forces through militant solidarity with the armies and peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as its all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union.

In acknowledgement of the meritorious services of the Lao People's Army to the struggle for independence, freedom and socialism in the past 37 years on the occasion of its 35th founding anniversary, the party and the government of Laos awarded it the gold order, the highest distinction of the nation. The Lao Army has always gone ahead in implementing its duty assigned by the party, courageously overcoming all obstacles and difficulties, foiling all enemies, and fulfilling all its tasks. It is the pillar of the revolution and an effective instrument of the party, said a document of the LPRP Central Committee.

KPL ON INDUSTRIAL, HANDICRAFT DEVELOPMENT

BK100925 Vientiane KPL in English 0354 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10, (KPL) -- Since the Lao People's Revolutionary Party came to power, industrial and handicraft production have been well restored and developed to become an important branch in the national economy. Thanks to the party's policy on industrial development many factories left by the former regime have been restored. And 5,000 workers from that time have also been employed in production. Some of the factories have been nationalized on a voluntary basis.

The party has defined socialist industrialization as the main task during the transitional period to socialism, starting with handicraft and industrial restoration to the building of a modern industry and the development of agriculture, forestry, communications and transports, and production of the necessary goods for the society. Besides, the party has also laid down a policy to develop light industry in various localities simultaneously with the development of agriculture, forestry and industry.

Handicraft is a long-standing occupation in the national economy. It declined in the former regime, but has been restored and widely developed in accordance with the party's policy on handicraft. Its products are not only widely used in the country, but are also exported.

Since the Third Congress of the LPRP, the party and administrative committees of the industrial and handicraft branch have actively worked for the restoration of industry and handicraft. According to incomplete data, now the country has 295 factories staffed with 25,000 workers and 94 entrerprises under central management. Besides, there are thousands of light-industry bases in various localities.

Annual power output in the past five years increased from 895 to 918 milliohn kw/h, about 4 times over 1976. Power output generated by the Nam Ngum hydro-electric power station, which was only 30,000 kw in the former regime, has now increased to 150,000 kw. Many localities have restored their own hydro-electric power stations such as those at the Dong River, northern Luang Prabang Province, and at the Se Labam River, southern Champassak Province.

Some new small-sized hydro-electric power stations have been built such as those at the Mat River, Kham District, Northern Xieng Khouang Province, and in Hom District, Vientiane Province. Some other stations are now under survey and construction in the northern Oudonsai, Houa Phan and Luang Prabang Provinces and the southern Sekong Province.

The southern Saravane and Champassak Provinces are together building a hydro-electric power station at Tat Set River.

The production of tin-ores increased from 302 tons in 1982 to 520 tons in 1985, and that of cigarettes from 14.5 million packets in 1980 to about 16 million packets in 1986. Corrugated iron output is over 650,000 sheets in 1986 and expected to increase to 1,600,000 sheets in the future. The production of nails augmented from 123 tons in 1981 to 212 tons in 1986. Brick and tile production was raised from 3 million pieces in 1980 to 17.7 million pieces in 1986. The production of processed wood increased 128 times in 1986 over 1976. The production of gypsum, a new product under the new regime, increased to 100,000 tons in 1986, or five times over 1980. Cement, also a new product, has been successfully produced with a good quality. The production of concrete just started this very (?year) has reached 2,000 (?tons). The making of farm-tools in 1986 will increase to 129,008 pieces, or 1.9 time over 1980. Wine and beer output increased from 500 hectolitres in 1976 to 19,500 hectolitres in 1986. Detergent output in 1985 was 2,190 tons, or 3.6 times over 1980. Inspiring achievements have also been obtained in the production of soda, distilled water, salt, matches, wire, plastic products, ice, pharmaceutical equipment and fabrics, and in metallurgy.

Since 1975, the people in various localities have actively restored and developed such long-standing handicrafts as blacksmithing, pottery, rattan work, sculpture, goldsmithing, cotton-spinning and weaving etc. Handicraft cooperatives have been organized in many localities. The Phontong handicraft cooperative in Vientiane, for instance, has its own shop for selling its products. It has also assigned work to its 700 member families on a contractual basis.

As a practical deed to welcome the coming 4th congress of the LPRP this year, many factories have successfully applied the new method of socialist economic management, bringing about higher productivity and higher incomes for the workers.

In conclusion, thanks to the leadership of the LPRP, industry and handicraft have been restored and widely developed, thus contributing to improving the living standard of the workers and handicraftsmen and the entire people of Laos and raising national incomes.

KPL REPORTS SUCCESS OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

BK100752 Vientiane KPL in English 0332 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 10, (KPL) -- The main aim of the national educational [system] is to reform the old educational system and build up [a] new comprehensive one which is unified, patriotic, socialist and along the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

All sectors of the new educational system have been rapidly widened in response to the demands of the labouring people of all ethnic groups and the requirements of the revolution in the first phase of the transitional period to the path of socialist construction. This has been reflected in the following aspects:

In 1984, illiteracy was basically eradicated throughout the country among 98.75 percent of the people in the target [as received], 90 percent of the hamlets, and 92 percent of the villages. This represented a great historic success for the nation-wide campaign. The northeastern Houa Phan Province was the first province in the country to eradicate illiteracy, and one of its districts, Sia Ngkho, has been awarded the "Khrupskaia" Order by UNESCO for its achievements.

Along with the anti-illiteracy movement, complementary education has also gained ground. At present, many villages and districts are organising complementary courses of primary and secondary level for adults. Houa Phan Province is also among the leading provinces in this field. Out of its six districts, four have succeeded in providing primary education to its population. The people of 12 villages in the northern Xieng Khouang Province have finished primary education and those of four more villages are proceeding to secondary education. Meanwhile, the people of 10 villages of the northern Lvang Prabang Province have finished the primary grade. A growing number of state employees, workers and cadres are enrolled in these refresher courses.

During the 1984-85 school-year, 2,240 adults attended on-the-spot primary courses, 963 enrolled in junior high courses and 571 in senior high courses. There are 76 schools for adults, 20 for ethnic youth and four workers-peasants schools gathering 4,620 students.

During the last 10 years, thanks to complementary education, 193,020 adults have graduated the primary grade, 11,520 the junior high grade, and 1,150 senior high grade.

As far as pre-school care is concerned, most public offices, factories and other institutions have set up their own creches and kindergartens. Throughout the country, there are 193 creches with an enrollment of 6,240 babies, and 297 kindergartens with 16,140 children and 1,500 nurses.

Concerning general education, the old educational system has been reformed, the content of Buddhist schools has been changed, and 156 private schools employing 1,054 teachers have been nationalized. The general educational system has been extended to 11 years, and has adopted a unified programme laid down by the general conference on education organised in 1974 in the liberated zone. A wide range of text books and manuals have been published.

During the last ten years, the network of general shool has been developed all over the country, enrolling more and more children from labouring families and all ethnic groups. In the 1984-85 school-year, 65 percent of the hamlets throughout the country had their own primary schools, 52 percent of the villages their own junior high schools, and 60 percent of the districts their own senior high schools. There were 495,380 primary school pupils, 69,230 junior high-school students and 20,100 senior high-school students, representing 16.3 percent of the population. Compared the 1975-76 school-year, the number of primary school pupils increased by 1.6-fold, that of junior high-school students by 2.6-fold, and senior high-school students 8.3-fold. Ther percentage of female students was 42.5, 41.2 and 36.7 percent respectively. The number of students of various ethnic groups has also been increased. From the 1976-77 to the 1983-84 school-year, the number of students of the Lao Theung ethnic group (living on the plateau) increased from 8.4 to 13.9 percent and that of the Lao Soung ethnic group (living in mountainous areas) increased from 8.5 to 12.7 percent.

From 65 to 70 percent of the 6-15 age group are studying in primary schools, and the figures are 80 percent in such regions as Vientiane capital, and the provinces of Savannakhet and Champassak. In the past ten years, 315,300 pupils have graduated primary school, 112,400 students junior high-school, and 2,284 senior high-school, representing a multi-fold increase over the period of French and U.S. rule.

In the old regime, there were 7 technical schools under state control with 1,430 students and 27 private schools with 4,060 students. Foreigners made up the majority of the directory boards and teaching staffs. At present, all those schools have been nationalized; special emphasis has been given to the training of specialized workers and scientific and technical cadres to meet the demands of economic, scientific and technical development.

In 1985, there were 133 technical schools and universities with 26,000 students. Of the technical schools, 86 are of primary level with 9,300 students, and 39 of intermediate level with 10,200 students. There are 8 universities enrolling 6,400 students. Within 10 years, 41,350 students have graduated primary level technical school, 29,130 intermediate-level technical school, and 11,300 university level.

During the past 10 years, 10,510 students have been sent abroad for study. This includes 2,650 of primary level, 2,670 of intermediate level, and 5,190 of university level. So far, 6,380 have graduated and are working in all sectors.

The training of scientific and technical cadres has brought about a deep change in the national structure of manpower: Cadres with university level have increased by 7-fold, those with intermediate level by 5.8-fold, and those with primary level by 5.1-fold.

Sport, physical and artistic education has been also promoted to improve the youths' health, so that they may actively contribute to fulfilling the tasks assigned them by the party in national defence and construction. The Lao Sports Federation has sent teams to participate in 10 sport disciplines in international sport competitions, taken measures to expand open-air sports in the country, organized the first national games in Vientiane, and exchanged sport teams' visits with other countries.

The Lao language has been widely developed in education. In the former regime, the Lao language was taught only at primary schools, and French or English was the main medium of communication from secondary up to university level. Under the guidance of the LPRP, the Lao language has always been promoted and has become the main medium of communication in national education.

As far as the training of teachers is concerned, there are 46 primary teachers' training schools including 15 for ethnic teachers, and 17 secondary teachers' training schools, which also train physical education coaches and nurses, and one teachers' university with 2 provincial branches.

Within 10 years, 27,260 primary school teachers, 12,720 secondary school teachers and 3,150 lecturers have been trained. There is also one ideological school for teachers and one specialized school for educational management.

Now, there are 28,400 teachers including 24,600 teachers for general education, 1,420 for teachers' training, 390 for technical schools and universities. An 1,500 nurses. [sentence as received]

With regard text books, so far 28 primary school text books 52 junior high-school text books and 51 senior high-school text books totalling 7 million copies have been published. [sentence as received]

The development of national education has tremendously contributed to the task of socialist construction, and particularly the training of new well-educated generations. Education is playing an important role in upgrading the cultural and technical knowledge of workers, cadres and the population, thus making the workforce more efficient in the economic and social development.

KPL REPORTS PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

BK100909 Vientiane KPL in English 0410 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 10 (KPL) -- After the national liberation in 1975, thanks to the just guidance of the party which has given priority to prevention of diseases and epidemics and to medical treatment, the public heath service has been unceasingly developed. Both western and traditional medicine have been practised to provide medicare to the working people free of charge. Being forged by the party, the medical cadres have adopted the new revolutionary spirit, that of serving the population. So far, the number of hospitals has increased by 176.6 percent and patients' beds by 60 percent. This means that the number of hospitals was raised from 506 in 1976 to 1,123 hospitals in 1985, including 994 village hospitals with 3,870 beds, 107 district hospitals with 3,160 beds, 18 provincial hospitals with 2,125 beds, and 4 central hospitals with 660 beds.

Under the party's guideline, efforts have been made to improve the professional standard of medical workers step by step. In 1982, the Ministry of Public Health set up three medical research institutes: the anti-epidemic, anti-malaria and medicinal herb institutes. These insitutes have actively conducted research and sent cadres to various provinces to vaccinate against diseases, combat malaria, study drinking water sources, and recommend medicinal herbs for treatment. Thanks to this campaign, epidemic diseases have gradually been stamped out.

Sanitary stations at village level have mainly used medicinal herbs in treating the patients affected by the most common dieseases in Laos such as Malaria, diarrhea, dysentary and influenza. By 1985, the provincial hospitals had each set up at least four wards for in-patients, out-patients, pediatrics, and obstetrics. Those hospitals can also treat emergency cases and perform surgery.

In 1985, of a 3,584,803 population, 150,000 people received medical treatment in hospital and 1,800,000 received medical care. A large number of children were immunized against tetanus, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and measles, thus reducing the child mortality rate from 150 to 103 per thousand.

The hygienic campaign has been widely expanded, and the provision of clean water to rural areas has been increased.

Malaria has been done away with in some provinces, such as in Vientiane and Savannakhet.

In the southern Champassak Province, the number of malaria-affected cases has been kept down to 0.2 percent.

As for other provinces, the malaria-affected rate was reduced from 24 percent in 1976 to 8.5 percent in 1985.

Thanks to the above-mentioned health measures, the mortality rate of the population fell from 24 per thousand in 1976 to 17 per thousand in 1985, and life-expectancy has risen. The population growth increased from 2.4 percent in 1976 to 2.9 percent in 1985. There are four middle-level medical schools and one medical university with an enrollment of over 2,000 students, and 14 first aid workers yearly [as received]. In 1985, there were 558 doctors, 2,346 middle-level medical workers and 6,600 first-aid workers as against 90, 371 and 456 respectively in 1976.

In 1976, most doctors and other medical workers worked in the cities only, but in 1985, 40 percent of the doctors, 50 percent of middle-level workers and 80 percent of first aid workers were assigned to work all over the country with at least 5, 20, and 70 respectively in each province.

These achievements have resulted from the just and clear-sighted leadership of the party and the great efforts of all medical cadres as well as the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and international organizations such as FAO and UNICEF.

However, we have to strive harder in the field in order to serve the revolution and to meet the needs of the population. The 1990 target sets the number of hospitals and beds at 2,127 and 12,825 respectively.

KPL ON COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT

BK110934 Vientiane KPL in English 0343 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 11 (KPL) -- Following the national liberation and the proclamation of the Lao PDR, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP), in its efforts for national economic development, has outlined a policy of national socialist construction by-passing the stage of capitalist development. In this connection, the resolutions of the 3rd congress of the LPRP and of the past plenary sessions of the party Central Committee have definitely considered communication, transport and post as a sector of special importance and a spearhead. This sector is vital not only to economic and social development, but also to the consolidation of national defence.

Through the active application of the party's correct policy and the objectives of the Council of Ministers in the past ten years, especially the three-year plan (1978-1980) and the first five-year state plan (1980-1985) for socio-economic development, the communications, transport and post service has been rapidly promoted to ensure a smooth production and distribution of goods and achievements in other fields. With regard to communications, the national highways and routes in remote areas have been renovated. Routes no. 6 and 7 have been upgraded, and strategic routes no. 8 and 9 are under construction which will provide access to the east sea. In 1985, the country constructed 1,600 km of new road and asphalted 900 km, and built or renovated 700 bridges of different sizes. During the first five-year state plan and the implementation of the resolutions of the 3rd party congress, Nam Ngum and Nam Kading bridges and several small bridges on highway no. 13 were built, several big bridges on route No. 8 and 9 were also completed. The total length of communicative routes [was] augumented from 11,300 km in 1975 to 12,980 km now, of which national highways cover 2,460 km, and provincial roads 6,200 km. Ninety-nine out of the 122 districts are linked to the provinces and the central level by those highways and roads. The state has also taken into account the renovation of old air-ports and built new ones, and installed oil pipe-lines and tanks.

In conjunction with the development of communications, the state has also concentrated on the improvement of water-ways on the Mekong River from Pakbeng, in northern Luang Prabang Province and southern Champassak Province, as well as the installation of buoys and the reparation of navigable channels on the Mekong and Ou Rivers. Kengkabao port has been constructed to provide storage for 200,000 tons of goods a year. Feasibility studies for the construction of other ports and ferries are being undertaken. Steel and wooden cargo-boats with a capacity of 100-150 tons and passenger-boats with 120-220 seats, and barges have been built, cargo and passenger [volume] by road and water-way has been stepped up. The volume of goods transported in the past ten years reached 4,531 million tons and 598 million tons/km. The transport of passengers on roads and water-ways has increased 4.5-fold, and the means of transport 10-fold. At present, 60 percent of the transport means in the whole country have been nationalized. The volume of goods distributed to various economic bases has increased 4-fold compared to 1976; air-transport has also been improved in both quantity and quality. Air-travel and cargo airlift services have been established in the major northern, central and southern provinces, and so have air-links with friendly neighbouring countries.

In post and telecommuncations, the country has broadened its post and communication network by installing 3,000 km of telephone-line, 95 post-offices, 94 telephonic centres, and 108 telegraphic station, hence guaranteeing smooth communications between the central level and all the provinces in the whole country. It has also set up telephone links with 45 other countries. A ground-satellite station has been built and put into operation to broaden telegraphic, telephonic and television contacts with foreign countries.

The party and the government, in their efforts to ameliorate the communications, transport and post service, has pressed for the establishment of technical bases to ensure a smooth-running of the projects undertaken by the services concerned. Up to now, the state has completed the construction of two mechanical and automobile repairing-workshops which can annually repair 100 trucks, and a prefab-slab factory for bridge and road construction, a rock-grinding workshop at Phanom in Khammouane Province and an asphalt-making factory. Besides, the country has also built three dockyards capable of repairing and constructing 21 boats annually, including 6 steel-boats. Middle and high-level communications schools and an electronics school have been established for the benefits of builders, engineers, electricians, technicians, T.V. men, and other professions.

The above-mentioned achievements have significantly contributed to the construction and development of the economic bases and to the acceleration of goods production and distribution in response to social demands.

KPL REPORTS INCREASE IN VOLUME OF TRADE

BK110938 Vientiane KPL in English 0333 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 11 (KPL) -- During the past 10 years, especially in the five-year period since the third congress of the LPRP, trade in the Lao PDR, has been sucessfully developed in accordance with the LPRP's trade policy. Socialist trade has been operated in such a way as to boost production and improve the living standard of the Lao people of all ethnic groups. It has also contributed to the creation of state investments and to the socialist transformation and construction in Laos.

The trade service has applied the new method of socialist economic management instead of the former management system based on state subsidies. This is aimed at stepping up agricultural, forestry, industrial and handicraft production, ameliorating the living standard of the peoples, and combining trade, including import and export, with production.

According to official statistics, the volume of products purchased from the entire people in 1985 increased by 2.1 times over 1980 and 4.9 times over 1976. Of this, the volume of paddy purchased in 1985 increased by 3.8 times over 1980 and 3.5 times over 1976. The increases in the purchase of coffee, cardamon and benjoin recorded during the 1980-85 period were 128 percent, 179 percent, and 100 percent respectively. Besides, the buying of industrial and handicraft products from production bases in the country, such as, tobacco, detergent, salt, materials... had also been increased considerably.

The supply of necessary goods to public employees, armymen and people of all ethnic groups has been successfully promoted every year. In 1985, this supply increased by 2.3 times over 1980. The supply of industrial goods, farm-tools and other production means in 1985 increased by 2.9 times over 1981 and 2 times over 1976. Food production in 1985 was upped by 196 percent over 1980.

The value of exports to socialist countries increased by 5.7 times from 1980 to 1985. In 1985, the value of exports to the USSR increased by 20.5 times over 1980, and to Vietnam by 2.1 times over 1980 and 3.2 times over 1976.

The value of exports to capitalist countries (including border trade exchange) in 1985 increased by 2.8 times over 1980 and 3.2 times over 1976.

76.62 percent of the exports to socialist countries is composed of agricultural and handicraft products, and 16.58 percent industrial products. 21.8 percent of the exports to capitalist countries is composed of timber, 63.5 percent energy, and 14.7 percent forestry and agricultural products.

Imported goods by means of trading exchange and loans with socialist countries, in the past ten years, covered 42.67 percent of the total imports. Especially in 1985, its volume augments by 1.5-fold compared to 1980, in which imports from the Soviet Union decreased by 9 percent compared to 1980. Imports from Vietnam, in 1985, was upped by 3.1-fold compared to 1980 and 3.5-fold compared to 1976.

Imported goods by means of trading exchange and loans with by 60 percent compared with 1980 and 1.4 times compared with 1976. [sentence as received]

In short, during the five-year period from 1981 to 1985, 24 percent of the total vlaue of imports from socialist countries consists of household goods and 76 percent goods in service of production. 38 percent of the total vlaue of imports from capitalist countries is household goods and 62 percent goods in service of production.

Today the socialist trade service has expanded its networks from the central and provincial down to [the] district level throughout the country, ensuring a good managment and supply of goods. In 1985, the country boasts 417 hotels, restaurants and state shops, [a] 2.3-fold increase compared with 1980, and 1,271 collective and cooperative shops, a 3.6-fold increase compared with 1980.

On average, each state, collective or cooperative shop can serve 2,143 persons.

In spite of difficulties in the production and transportation of goods, the trade service has successfully carried out its task. It has actively contributed to boosting production and improving the living standard of the Lao people of all ethnic groups and to the socialist transformation and national construction and defence.

KPL REPORTS DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE

BK110926 Vientiane KPL in English 0353 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, November 11 (KPL) -- In national reconstruction based on the present social circumstances in Laos, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) has mapped out correct and creative guidelines calling for a simultaneous execution of the national economic transformation and conversion of the small production into a large-scale socialist one, taking agricultural and forestry development as a basis for national industrialization, and forming agricultural, forestry and industrial infrastructures at grassroots level.

By upholding the spirit of self-reliance in building one's strength and enjoying support from fraternal socialist and friendly countries, the Lao people have achieved satisfactory results in agricultural development. The Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR) has fruitfully striven to change their single-crop cultivation into an all-round and intensive double-crop cultivation. In 1985, agricultural output increased two-fold compared with 1586. [as received]

In the first five-year plan (1980-1985) when the third party congress resolutions were carried out and preparations for the fourth party congress were made, agricultural output increased by 42 percent. Rice-output in 1985 exceeded 1.39 million tons, a 32.5 percent increase over 1980. Compared with 1976, the hectarage of industrial crops has considerably expanded, and that of coffee and tobacco by 4.1 and 3.9- fold respectively. Animal husbandry has gradually made headway with 1.5 million buffaloes and head of cattle being raised all over the country, or a 60 percent increase over 1976. The material and technical foundation of agriculture has been built, expanding the irrigated area by three-fold. In 1985, the irrigated farmland in both the dry and rainly seasons stood at 130,000 hectares. Agro-mechanization has scored a five-fold increase compared to the early post-liberation years. A number of seed-selection and animal breeding centres have been set up, helping to promote the growth of these branches.

The agro-collectivization movement has been broadened and consolidated. The country now has 3,400 cooperataives, encompassing 53 percent of all peasant families and 52.3 percent of the total farmland. Five provinces have already achieved basic successes in applying the collective farming-method among low-land peasants. The best cooperatives have emerged in different localities. The Dan Xang collective workshop in Vientiane northern suburb for instance, which was initially a trading unit, has expanded its activities to become an all-round business centre, engaging in agricultural and handicraft production and public service. Besides, thousands of labour-exchange units have been formed among farmers.

The method of collective production has proven itself to be far better than that of scattered-private production. The socialist agricultural production, which is imperative to rural development in the new regime, has achieved good results. the process of socialist transformation requires the reorganization of production, application of new techniques and working methods in production, raising of the peoples political consciousness, training of personnel, redivision of labour, raising of productivity, and expansion of vocational sectors and good circulation and exchange, hence ensuring agro-forestlment [as received] as part of an overall development of the national economy and step by step improving the living conditions of the multi-ethnic people of Laos and their social life.

KPL ON SUCCESSES IN BUILDING NEW CULTURE

BK100919 Vientiane KPL in English 0442 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Vientiane, Nov 9 (KPL) -- Following the complete national liberation, the party and state have put special emphasis on the construction of a new culture and society and a progressive and happy life for the entire people. The third congress of the Lao Peoples Revolutionary Party laid down the following guideline for cultural work: Promote the fine tradition of the national culture, art and literature, and combine it with the best value of modern culture with a view to laying the foundation for the new socialist culture, build a happy life for all families, all ethnic groups and all villages, stimulate the spirit of labour, solidarity, equality and mutual respect and assistance among the people, struggle to uproot all vestiges of the reactionary culture left by the old regime, and check the adverse influences of reactionary foreign cultural works.

The cultural service has carried out the two strategic tasks of national defence and socialist construction by focussing on the three following key-factors: Promote the Marxist-Leninist ideology in the political and social life of the multi-ethnic people, create new generations of socialist men to serve the economic construction and transformation and the new socialist relations of production, expand collectivization, irrigation, forestry and industry, and ecourage the revolutionaries and the entire people to fulfill the tasks of national defence and security.

In the past 10 years, the Ministry of Culture has trained new cultural cadres and expanded the cultural network by setting up new provincial and district cultural services. It has also laid down the role of the cultural and artistic service and improved its quality. The country now has 427 professional and amateur art-troupes, which have in the past ten years given nearly 4,000 performances to more than (?5) million spectators. On average, one inhabitant has attended 2 performances. There are seven cultural and artistic schools and production units. 1,172,000 books have been printed and distributed inside the country and to foreign countries, of an average of one book for four inhabitants. [sentence as received]

The country has 38 book-shops and 20 publishing houses. It has also produced 31 documentary films and one feature-film, imported 1,000 feature-films and organized 113,856 projections for nearly 50 million viewers, or one inhabitant has attended 14 projections.

Throughout the country, there are 49 cinemas and 302 mobile film projection teams.

There are now 34 libraries, clubs, cultural halls and reading rooms furnished with 239,000 books, one museum, 24 exhibition-halls, 7 traditional revolutionary exhibition halls, 5 ancient-art museums, and one army museum. Literary research and analysis has helped to promote the national tradition of literature to a new level in conformity with its increasing development, and to identify the good national heritage of culture, art and literature as evidence of the evolution of the national history. The Culture Ministry has 5 schools for music, fine-arts, acrobatics, cinematography and drama.

The cultural cooperation with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries is also a decisive factor in the construction and development of a new socio-cultural life in our country. Folk-art festivals have been organized in turns in Vientiane, Hanoi and Phnom Penh with the aim of exchanging experiences and consolidating and enhancing the good national tradition of culture and art in combination with the best value of foreign cultures for the successful construction of a new Lao culture.

PASASON ON OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

BK0806 31 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 7 Nov 86

[PASASON article: "The Immortal Great October Revolution" -- no date given]

[Text] At a time when preparations are being made under a jubilant atmosphere to welcome the fourth LPRP congress, the Lao people of all tribes, together with progressive and peace- and justice-loving people throughout the world, are joyously and enthusiastically celebrating the 69th anniversary of the victory of the Russian Great October Revolution with the great Soviet people.

The immortal Russian Great October Revolution has created great repercussions on the development of world history. Not only did it give birth to the USSR -- the world's first socialist state, but it also rang the gold bell, rousing the people of the world to rise up to enjoy a new glorious life, and ushered in a new era, bypassing the capitalist stage for socialism on a world-wide scale. Under the beacon of the Great October Revolution, the great Soviet people have scored numerous outstanding deeds in building the first socialist state of the world in the birthplace of Vladimir Illich Lenin, the great teacher of the working class and a great revolutionary of the world, in toppling the Hitlerite fascists and Japanese militarists to save mankind from the holocaust of World War II, and in building their beloved and cherished country into a developed socialist state.

In the past several decades, with a resolute and lofty determination and under the correct, wise, and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU, the fraternal, great, and heroic Soviet people have scored greater achievements in building developed socialism and effecting new and decisive changes in the depth of the national economic foundation by capturing a more progressive position in science and technology with high quality products. This development is important not only to the USSR but also to the socialist community, peace, and world revolution. These successes of great historic significance have been clearly expressed in many fields, for instance in the economic sector and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

In the past 15 years, the living standard of the Soviet people has been elevated by 150 percent. The production of essential goods during the eleventh 5-year plan increased by 20 percent. The production of meat per capita, compared to 1970, increased from 12 to 61 kilos; milk from 13 to 320 liters; eggs from 100 to 260. During the twelfth 5-year plan, which will be implemented in the inital years of the strategy of accelerated development, it is expected that the average salaries of workers and state employees will increase by 13-15 percent and of cooperative members by 18-20 percent. By the year 2000, the net income of the people will have increased by 160-180 percent. As for 1986, which is the 1st year of the twelfth 5-year plan, initial reports have noted that the achievements scored so far in many fields have already surpassed the target set for the entire year. For example, industrial production is expected to increase by 5 percent compared to the previous year, while the plan's expected target is only 4.3 percent.

Thanks to these great all-round achievements and victories, the USSR has become a rich and strong country, the pivot of the socialist family, a firm prop for the world revolution, and the steel fortress of the struggles for world peace and international security. The Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy has been clearly expressed in their consistent stand toward peace and their constructive and well-intentioned peace proposals. For example, the unilateral cessation of nuclear bomb tests, the proposal to completely do away with nuclear weapons before the end of this century, and the proposal to reduce the number of strategic weapons on each side as has been made known in the political report presented to the 27th CPSU Congress by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and reiterated at the recent Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Reykjavik, Iceland. The Soviet peace stand and proposals have received more and more extensive support from all progressive people in the world with every passing day. The Lao people fully support the correct policy and significant principled peace proposals of the USSR, including the peace proposal to ensure peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region which was declared in Comrade General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's statement in Vladivostok on 28 July this year.

Illuminated by the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples were subsequently carried out under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, founded by President Ho Chi Minh, which was the predecessor of the LPRP. In the past, as well as in the present, the Soviet Union has consistently rendered assistance to the revolutions of the three Indochinese peoples. The successes and victories of the Lao revolution in each period have been closely linked to Soviet assistance and cooperation. In particular since 1975, Soviet assistance to the LPDR has been of great and all-round nature, rendered in numerous forms and extremely effective. Soviet assistance so far has comprised more than 50 percent of the total international assistance to Laos.

The mutual cooperation and assistance between laos and the Soviet Union has been deepened in each field. This development was reemphasized firmly during the meeting between the LPRP Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, and the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, on 15 October this year in Moscow.

On the occasion of the celebration of the 69th anniversary of the victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution, the Lao party, state, and people of all tribes would like to express their sincere thanks and overwhelming gratitude to the fraternal Soviet party, government, and people for their great and effective assistance. At the same time, we wish the great Soviet people, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the CPSU led by Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, greater achievements in implementing the twelfth 5-year plan and gloriously fulfilling the resolutions adopted at the 27th CPSU Congress.

In view of the fierce and complicated changes in the international situation due to the warmongering and militarist policy pursued by the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists who have paid no heed to the aspirations of the world people for peace, have continued to intensify further the arms race by carrying on the Star Wars project of President Ronald Reagan, and have colluded with the international reactionaries and other reactionary forces throughout the world with the hope of fulfilling their neoglobal strategy, it is necessary that all-round solidarity and cooperation between Laos and the Soviet Union and between the three Indochinese countries and the Soviet Union and all socialist countries be increased and strengthened to safeguard the revolutionary gains in each country, to defend the interest of the socialist community, and achieve peace and security in Southeast Asia and the world.

The Lao party, state, and people will do everything within our power to strengthen and consolidate our all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries; and may this cooperation grow forever.

Long live the spirit of the Great October Revolution!

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN ARMY CONGRESS SPEECH, PART 4

BK121438 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 12 Nov 86

["Part four" of speech by LPRP Central Committee General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the second army congress in Vientiane on 21 October -- read by announcer]

[Text] This is a common problem which must be urgently and attentively resolved by the fraternal parties and our party. We maintain that to enable the revolution to advance continuously, it is necessary to have a scientific and revolutionary work style and strictly implement the principles of democratic centralism in all activities of the party and state. All cadres and party members must be honest and dare to speak, work, and take responsibility. Words must match deeds. Lenin taught that telling a lie, boasting, and faking are spiritual setbacks and will lead to political setbacks. Implementing this order, the 27th CPSU Congress cited a clear example: Only by all party members' efforts to follow the line of promoting and developing all-round democracy within the party; implementing the principles of collective leadership at all levels; broadening self-criticism, criticism, and control work; showing an attitude with responsibility toward work; and fighting uncompromisingly against efforts to preserve old, backward conservatism and sluggishness can the revolution advance swiftly and firmly. Style is a comprehensive expression of revolutionary qualification and is related to the revolutionary's true nature.

Our party calls on all cadres and party members to implement strictly the principles of democratic centralism and create an atmosphere truly full of democracy. The collective work pattern must be coordinated with the clear distribution of work to individuals. Democracy must be guaranteed, in parallel with strict discipline. We must resolutely fight bureaucracy, conservatism, autocratic work style, fear to speak straightforwardly and truthfully about one's opinion, and laziness.

All cadres and party members must have new imaginations, be industrious and creative, and dare to work and to fight against conservatism and sluggishness as well as the backward customs and traditions to which the masses are tied and committed -- customs and traditions that obstruct the advancement of the revolution.

The army is a combat organization. The characteristics of its struggle are fierce and very complex. It is a shock force for carrying out the party's line and policies. For this reason, it is necessary for us to strive to create a new pattern in accordance with that of the party. More specifically, we must be loyal to the party and be strict, quick, clear-cut, and realistic. In adopting all plans and policies, methods for their implementation must be laid down as well. In carrying out work, plans must be formulated to distribute work and responsibility. We must follow up the results of work; strictly implement discipline on the basis of democracy; bring into full play the knowledge, capability, and intelligence of colleagues; oppose bureaucracy, warlords, clan chieftains, autocracy; strive to promote the spirit of industriousness and creativeness; oppose all phenomena of conservatism and sluggishness and the act of refusing to accept new changes and do away with old and backward patterns; and move forward to build a new work pattern for our party and state and build a new strength to enable to entire army to win greater successes in all respects.

THAI OFFICIAL VIEWS 'JANUS-LIKE' TIES WITH U.S.

BK110413 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Nov 86 pp 4, 5

[Paper presented 10 November by M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at second Thai-U.S. bilateral forum in Uttaradit Province]

[Text] Thai-U.S. relations are entering a new era which is Janus-like. On the one face, the political cooperation between our two countries has rarely been closer. Another face of our bilateral relations, however, is troublesome. Due to several recent economic measures of the U.S. Government such as the Food Security Act's rice subsidy programme and the sale of the sugar from the Commodity Credit Corporation's stock to China at a price below that of the world market, the Thai public's view of the U.S. has never been so negative. How should we make sense of this phenomenon of excellent political cooperation and turbulent trade relations between our two countries? What are the implications of this Janus-like relations between Thailand and the U.S.? These are the questions which I would like to explore in my talk with you.

After having spent nearly four years in the U.S. observing the American political system and its impact on the Thai-U.S. relations, my conclusion is that unless the responsible officials, public and mass media of Thailand truly understand the dynamics of the American political process, and the U.S. public and decision-makers understand the foreign implications of their proposed actions and incorporate them into their decision-making process, our bilateral relations will be in for a long rough ride. I would argue that unless those two conditions are realized, no "sleight of hand" can magically bring about greater harmony in the Thai-U.S. relations.

The principle reason as to why it is not easy to bring about greater harmony in the Thai-U.S. relations is that both countries are undergoing structural transformation.

In Thailand's case, in 1985, for the first time in our history, the value of our manufactured output, which accounted for 42 percent of the Thai exports, is estimated to have exceeded the agricultural output. This indicates that the Thai economy is on the threshold of an industrial take-off. The rapid urbanization of the Bangkok Metropolis as well as other regional cities is a further evidence of the diminishing importance of the agricultural sector in relation to the rise of the industrial sector. The increased influx of the rural population into the urban areas provides manpower to feed our factories, thereby contributing to the industrialization process.

However, it also means greater demands on the government to provide social services to this mass and to ensure that economic growth rises fast enough to prevent the revolution of rising expectations from undermining the traditional foundation of the Thai society. This is the reason d'etre of all these Five-Year plans. The Sixth of these plans has just been put into effect and calls for the restructuring of the Thai economy towards more industrialization led by export. T is the traditional route of past success by those four Asian Tigers: Taiwan, South Korea, Singapore and Hong Kong, all of whom emulate Japan, the greatest trailblazer of Asia. In pursuing similar strategy, Thailand now finds herself flying after these countries in a flying geese formation, to borrow the Japanese term for these Asian NICs [newly industrializing countries] right into the walls of U.S. protectionism.

The importance of the U.S. market to the Thai economy can be seen in the following facts: the value of the Thai-U.S. Trade in 1985 was U.S. $2.5 billion and accounted for nearly 15 percent of Thailand's foreign trade. Moreover, for the past five years, the U.S. has been Thailand's most important export market. Thus, the rising momentum

of U.S. protectionism is of grave concern to Thailand. Most Thais do not understand why the U.S. protectionism is of grave concern to Thailand. Most Thais do not understand why the U.S. would erect trade barriers or engage in trade harassment against their country, which, apart from being a loyal political and military ally of the U.S. in Asia for decades, is a blossoming democracy with a free-enterprise economy. The Thais are confused even more when the U.S. as the here to fore champion of the liberal trading international system are now busy limiting Thailand's access to her own market, thereby undermining the bilateral trade flows which, according to the economic principle of comparative advantage would bring mutual prosperity to the Thai and the U.S. peoples.

In this connection, the Thais need to appreciate that just as Thailand is undergoing the stresss of industrialization, the U.S. also is going through the trauma of transformation into a post-industrialized service economy, in which the industrial and agricultural heartland is losing importance to the coastal states.

As the recent study on the U.S. economy issued by the Democratic Party for this November congressional election points out, the U.S. is becoming a bi-coastal economy. Some may say that this study is politically biased. But in my opinion, if you study it with a grain of salt, it does contain a kernel of truth. According to this study, the states on both U.S. coasts on the whole are doing better than those in the heartland of the continental USA.

It is interesting to note that some of the staunchest defenders of the U.S.'s role as the pillar of the liberal international trading system, such as Rep. Sam Gibbons of Florida, Senator Daniel Evans of Washington and Senator Mark Hatfield of Oregon are from the coastal states. Not coincidentally, these people also happen to be very good friends of mine and of Thailand. In contrast, the states in the Middle, the so-called "Rust Belt" and "Farm Belt," are suffering from hard times and naturally enough are strongholds of protectionism in the United States. And as normal occurrences in every democracy, those whose interests are hurt the most tend to be more vocal and effectively organized than those who are satisfied with the way things are. Consequently, the interest groups from these "Rust Belt" and "Farm Belt" states have heavily exerted pressures on Congress and the Administration to put up protectionist walls and supply them with government subsidies in order to avoid the painful experiences of structural adjustments which the evolving world economy is forcing on them. Thus, it should not come as a surprise that by its own structural adjustment pressure, the U.S. must collide at times with others on the arena of global economic competition.

The question before us is how can our two countries ride out the storm of this transitional time of structural adjustment with our historically close relations intact? Again, let me reiterate the answer which I gave at the beginning of my talk: the responsible officials, educated public and mass media of Thailand must understand the dynamics of the American political process and the U.S. public and decision-makers must understand the foreign ramifications of their proposed actions and incorporate them into their decision-making process.

The responsible officials, educated public and mass media of Thailand should realize that the check-and-balance system of the American democracy provides for competing centres of decision-making resulting in a decentralized process where power is so dispersed as at times to be invisible. I, like many of my colleagues in Washington DC, when I was ambassador to the U.S. suffered frustration from time to time trying to find that key of those key levers of power which could provide me with a definitive solution to our bilateral problems but I could not find any.

President Truman's statement that "the buck stops here" is now just a myth in an era when President Reagan could not address a Joint Session of Congress on Nicaragua because Speaker O'Neill had a previous "golf engagement." In view of this decentralized nature of the American political system, for certain members of the Thai press to blame the entire U.S. Government, for example, on the rice subsidy programme of the Food Security Act, is to reveal inadequate understanding of the dynamics of the American political process.

Before the Thai side can put their fingers on the right button, we have to learn the intricate and complex system of the U.S. Government and the decision-making process. Other wise it will be like rushing in to pour the water on the fire without knowing where the fire is. If one loves to do business with the United States, which Thailand evidently does, then it is unavoidable to comprehend. Others, be it Japan, Korea or Taiwan, have mastered this and there is thus no exception for Thailand.

But whose duty is it to educate the Thai public on this matter? I think that the main responsibility should lie with the American representatives in Thailand. I admit that it may be difficult to do public education during periods of high emotions but efforts should be made to enlighten the responsible officials, educated public and mass media of Thailand about how a U.S. decision or a U.S. act which affects Thailand has come about. To expect a Thai citizen or the Thai Government to perform this task after such a U.S. decision or Act has injured Thailand may be equivalent to asking for an act of political suicide. Forum, [as published], like this, therefore, is very useful and its results should be disseminated as widely as possible so that the responsible officials, educated public and mass media of Thailand could understand the complexity of the U.S. political process and cease to have a simplistic view of Uncle Sam as our former Big Brother turned Bully.

But would better understanding of the U.S. political process bring greater harmony in the Thai-U.S. relations? Not until the U.S. public and decision-makers are aware of the potential implications of the proposed U.S. actions on Thailand and are far-sighted enough to act on the long-term interests of the U.S. In this connection, I wish to quote an observation made by Sony Chairman Akio Morita, who said that "American management is getting more short-sighted... Managers can look good (in short term profits) while they are destroying the company by failing to invest in the future." I believe that this observation is relevant not only for American managers but legislators and government officials as well.

The U.S. public and decision-makers need to realize that the option of a Fortress America is no longer viable for the U.S. The growing dependence of the U.S. eocnomy on the world market as seen in the fact that more that fifteen per cent of U.S. GNP is derived from foreign trade further erodes this option for the U.S. The security and economic interdependence between the U.S. and the rest of the world is a fact of life nowadays that the U.S. must live with. But there are some in the halls of the U.S. Congress right now who deny this fact by trying to divorce foreign policy considerations from the U.S. economic policy as evident for example in the Omnibus Trade Bill (H.R. 4800) which was recently passed by the U.S. House of Representatives. When I was listening to the debates on this bill a few months ago in Washington DC, I was puzzled when I heard one supporter of the bill after another declaring that although some of the proposed measures in the Bill clearly violated GATT, other countries would not dare to retaliate against the U.S. for fear of losing the U.S. market. There may be some truth to those declarations but they reflect this "Fortress-America" attitude or what I may term as "the Middle Kingdom complex."

As you old Asian hands are well aware, China suffered the disintegration of her empire because her leaders during the late nineteenth century refused to accept the fact that the world had changed and she was no longer the centre of gravity of all the world under heaven. The Chinese leaders at that time still operated on the assumption that China was still "the Middle Kingdom" in whose eyes other countries were still barbarians and thus owed the Son of Heaven their obeisance. As an old adage goes, "pride goes before destruction." The rest is history. But for the U.S. at this juncture of history, an option is still there to remain the leader of the Free World but only by continuing to be the pillar of the liberal international trading system and acting in concert with her friends and allies. By continuing to provide liberal access to U.S. markets for developing countries like Thailand, the U.S. will be contributing to the maintenance of a stable international environment which is conducive to the security and the economic interdependence of the U.S. with the rest of the world. By consulting and coordinating her policy moves with her firends and allies instead of acting unilaterally, the U.S. will be strengthening her leadership as well as the bonds of her alliance.

All decisions have consequences. For the U.S. at present, her decision as to whether she should provide leadership for a newer world or follow the path of the other Middle Kingdom has great or grave consequences. The world will be watching closely now the new Congress dominated by the Democratic Party will work with the Republican President. I wish therefore to end my talk by posing a question for the U.S. decision-makers: "Quo Vadis?" or "Whither thou goes?"

The answer to this question will also determine whether the relations between Thailand and the U.S. will continue to be Janus-like or increasingly harmonized.

RADIO SCORES SRV 'MEANINGLESS' RHETORIC ON PRK

BK100922 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 7 Nov 86

[Station commentary: "Recent Vietnamese Proposal -- Another Trick, Another Blunder"]

[Text] Almost 9 years ago, Vietnam has purposely invaded Kampuchea, a small and hopeless neighbor, despite the fact that such a mentally unsound act violates the very base of international law, let alone the mentality of Vietnam's puppet, the Heng Samrin regime, whose betrayal to their own Khmer people by collaborating with the Soviet Union to disasters not only to themselves but unfortunately to the victimized people of Democratic Kampuchea. [sentence as heard] Vietnam and its puppet regime have long turned their back to the truth that such an act of flagrant aggression is not internationally recognized by any democratic and respectful government of the world.

The Kampuchean problem is of international concern because it puts into jeopardy the security of the whole Southeast Asian region as well as the existence of sovereignty principle. Therefore, it must be categorically noted here that the Kampuchean problem has two aspects in general -- namely, internal and international which are mutually related.

In the internal aspect, the Kampuchean issue should be resolved by the Kampucheans themselves which is a sound principle. Moreover, Vietnam recently announced this very same proposal too, but seemingly with rhetoric rather than any genuine sincerity. The truth of the matter is that at present, the Kampuchean people are in no condition whatsover to determine their own destiny. Why? Evidently, there are more than 160,000 illegal Vietnamese troops inside Kampuchea which makes self-determination a mere wishful dream.

To this extent, the Kampuchean issue becomes international concern. The world community consistently condemns Vietnam for occupying and interfering in Kampuchea and Kampuchean affairs. As soon as the Vietnamese [words indistinct], the Kampuchean people can only solve their own problems once some of its people are free from manipulation by the Vietnamese.

On the other hand, the international aspect of the issue could end once there is achieved a liberated Kampuchea. Thus two sides of the issue which are cause and effect of each other and could easily be eliminated altogether by the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. We can all see that the parties to conflict are Vietnam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the victim. Therefore, Minister Vo Dong Giang of Vietnam's recent proposal on the international aspect of the Kampuchean issue including the guarantee for an equal security for Thailand and Vietnam and holding discussion between Thailand and Vietnam to find mutually agreeable solution is totally unacceptable to Thailand.

Listeners, Thailand, a peace-loving sovereign country, is not, repeat, is not, a party to conflict with a bullyrag like Vietnam. Thailand need not discuss any solution with Vietnam, nor guarantee nor seek guarantee for an equal security. Thailand stands firm on the principle of sovereignty and upholding the UN resolution on Kampuchea. The Vietnam's present rhetoric is absolutely meaningless to Thailand's already well-conducted policy. Thailand has no wish to hold discussion with an aggressor to peace such as Vietnam.

Listeners, only a light-minded government would suggest such a thin solution. If Vietnam looks closely to the root cause of the whole Kampuchean syndrome, it evidently holds the total responsibility for the plight of the Khmer people. To drag Thailand into this is unethical. Vietnam could not expect to fool the world community and Thailand with mere flowery rhetoric. The truth will obviously surface sooner or later. Isn't it about time that Vietnam withdrew its troops from Kampuchea to show sincerity toward Vo Dong Giang's statement that the Kampuchean issue should be solved by Kampucheans themselves.

SITTHI FEARFUL OF INCREASED U.S. TRADE BARRIERS

BK070237 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila expressed concern yesterday that attempts to ease the effect of the Farm Act on Thailand may be made more difficult by the new U.S. Congress which economic analysts in Washington predicted will push hard for protectionist measures to save American jobs.

Sitthi said he met with U.S. Ambassador to Thailand William Brown early yesterday to discuss Thai-U.S. relations and the impact of the Democrat Party majority in the Senate.

He said he will also discuss the issue of U.S. farm subsidies and various protectionist measures with two U.S. congressional delegations which are scheduled to visit Thailand later this month.

Several Thai businessmen have also voiced concern over a possible rise in trade protectionism with the Democrats gaining control of the Senate in addition to the House of Representatives.

REUTER quoted analysts in Washington as saying that moves will be made when lawmakers meet in January to force President Reagan to retaliate against nations that block U.S. exports and to protect U.S. textile mills and workers from cheap foreign textiles.

Congress tried to pass bills to stem the rising U.S. trade deficit this year but these were blocked by Reagan.

The clash expected next year was forecast by West Virginia's Democratic Senator Robert T. Byrd, who is expected to be the Senate leader, and by White House Chief of Staff Donald Regan.

Byrd promised on television there would be trade legislation. Would it be "protectionist?" Byrd replied: "The people out there who are in danger of losing their jobs don't care what you call it."

But Regan, in a separate television interview, said Byrd would need to get enough votes to override a presidential veto and that President Reagan would continue supporting free trade.

The U.S. trade deficit last year was a record $148.5 billion and is headed to $170 billion this year, taking a heavy toll in jobs and closed factories. Farm exports have plunged.

Trade analysts said the election showed a strong regional disenchantment with Reagan's trade policies, reflected in Republican losses in agricultural states of the Middle West and the textile states of the South.

One said it was not necessarily a partisan shift but a matter of turning out incumbents -- Republican or Democrat -- whenever voters thought they were being ill-served.

Robert Lawrence, economist at the Brookings Institution said "the local response was to throw the rascals out" and "it will increase the possibility of trade legislation."

Lawrence told REUTERS: "There is a message: That we have a very unbalanced economy and one cause is trade, and the administration will be forced to deal with it."

Last year, Congress approved legislation to shield the textile industry from foreign clothing and cloth but it was vetoed by Reagan, who said it would trigger retaliatory trade action by Asian nations which import U.S. farm goods.

Lawrence noted Reagan next year must get Senate approval to enter a new round of trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, and any bill giving approval will be likely to include other trade issues.

Measures Congress will seek include export subsidies, protection for textiles and retaliation if foreign telecommunications markets do not open to U.S. goods, analysts said.

Lawrence said Reagan may try to defuse some bills by seting trade complaints in bilateral agreements such as last summer's voluntary accord to restrain textile imports from several Asian nations.

USSR OFFERS TO LAUNCH THAI SATELLITES

BK100051 Bangkok THE NATION in English 10 Nov 86 pp 17, 18

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered to the Thai Government to launch Thai space devices, including communication satellites, on a commercial basis from the Soviet Union.

The offer was made in writing to the Foreign Ministry and Communications Ministry late last week, according to Mr Yuriy P. Mikhaylov, trade commissioner of the Soviet Union in Thailand.

He said the official note said that "Litsenzintorg," and official organization of the Soviet Union specialized in trade operations in the field of licences for inventions and scientific and technological achievements, is ready to negotiate with Thai agencies concerned the possibility of launching Thailand's space devices including communication satellites.

Mr Mikhaylov said the USSR is ready to offer "certain commercial privileges" for developing countries to launch satellites by the Soviet-made "proton" rocket-launcher.

He said the launch could be made within 18 to 24 months after the contract is signed.

Mikhaylov said that there are two types of launching being offered by the USSR in this connection: for the around-the-globe orbit which could carry up to 20 tons and the stationary type which could cope with smaller satellites up to two tons.

"We guarantee total inviolability of the device to be launched as well as the strict preservation of production, technological and other secrets of the producers," the Soviet officials said.

He said the transportation of the space device from the producer to the Baykonur launch site in the USSR would be made on an Aeroflot charter flight.

The Cabinet on Sept 30 approved tentatively a proposal by Siam Statellite in cooperation with RCA in the United States to invest in launching of a 24-channel satellite and to set up 13 ground stations which will be used by the government free of charge. The company will also construct another major ground station for its own commercial service. Siam Satellite has also pledged to provide six out of its 24 channels for government use -- at no cost -- while the remaining 18 channels will be made available to state enterprises and the private sector on a commercial basis.

Siam Satellite, in its proposal, also said it would launch the satellite within a year after signing the agreement with the Communications Ministry. The company has said it will consider launching the second satellite after five years to meet the demand for the next 15 years.

Siam Satellite was picked after the authorities turned down another proposal -- from Piyananat Co Ltd which had submitted a number of conditions unacceptable to the government.

A committee chaired by Communications Permanent Secretary M.L. Choengchan Kamphu has been set up to negotiate the final detail of scheme with Siam Satellite.

Communications Minister Banhan Sinlpa-acha, however, has said that Siam Satellite has about 30 more days to donate 100 million baht in cash to the Sai Chai Thai Foundation through the government to secure the right to invest about US$117 million in the launching of Thailand's first satellite.

If the company fails to live up to the condition, the ministry is expected to call other investors to submit new offers for consideration, the minister said.

At the same time, Arianespace, a European company operating launching services, has recently been talking to members of the Thai Government and the private sector to remind them that they do not necessarily need to use American rockets.

Michael Galvany, area marketing and sales manager for Arianespace, told THE NATION here recently that the true cost including ground stations and insurance could be more than US$200 million perhaps US$250 million, Galvany visited Deputy Communications Minister Suraphan Shinawatra during his three-day trip in late October.

He argued that if Thailand was considering launching a satellite, then using the European Ariane rockets would provide a "political balance" -- U.S.-made satellites launched by European rockets. He said the price would be competitive and financing for the launching could be found because Arianespace has 13 banks among its shareholders.

Arianespace is a European joint venture. Public and private organizations from 11 European countries hold shares but the largest stake is France's, with 58 percent.

CABINET APPROVES SPACE COOPERATION WITH JAPAN

BK120650 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The cabinet [on 11 November] approved the proposal of the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Energy to cooperate with Japan in installing marine observation satellite, or the so-called MOS-1, in Bangkok for remote sensing purposes. The project will be of enormous benefit to Thailand in making space and aerial survey of the country's natural resources, including fishery. [passage omitted]

PAPER NOTES 'SPECIAL' MEETING ON CPT INSURGENCY

BK111007 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Oct 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The Internal Security Operations Command [ISOC] evaluation of counterinsurgency achievements in 1986, made public on 29 October, noted that the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT] is reviving the armed struggle by stocking arms and expanding its united fronts into political parties in an effort to influence them politically. In this connection, a special meeting of the Prime Minister's Office was reportedly held on 7 November to map out guidelines for measures to eliminate "social conditions" contributing to the revolutionary war. The participants included senior officials of the Prime Minister's Office, various army regions, ISOC headquarters, and the Anticorruption Committee. The meeting was chaired by Thawon Phothong, a Prime Minister's Office inspector.

A source, who also attended the meeting, disclosed that the meeting acknowledged problems facing the continued efforts of the 2d Army Region to end the communist revolutionary war in accordance with the Order No. 66/23; abuses of power by government officials have persisted and caused a great deal of social injustice.

The meeting discussed three main areas of "social conditions" conducive to a revival of the CPT Revolutionary war; they are dark influences, corruption, and bad behavior of government officials. The 2d Army Region formed a special working committee comprising military officers and the Criminal Investigation Division police officers to tackle this problem but the committee has not achieved satisfactory results.

The source said poor ISOC achievements are caused by ISOC's lack of authority -- it is given duties but no real authority. for example, often no action is taken on its reports of abuse of power by government officials or if there is action, it is only for show. He said this problem can be solved by severe punishment of superiors who protect the misbehavior of their subordinates. Local police also pose obstacles. The source said the meeting discussed whether the regional ISOC offices should continue the assignment of eradicating undesirable social conditions and if so what remedies are needed. "If the current situation continues without any remedy it will be tantamount to a dead end for Order No. 66/23," the source said. The problem must be tackled soonest lest the government's policy on eradication of poverty will not materialize.

The source said General Prem, who is de facto master of the policy, should give the problem serious consideration because it exists in every region of the country. The source's opinion is that the problem can be solved by the use of Item 9 of the Revolutionary Party Order No. 218.

Cited by the source as among the problems are lack of legal action against overloaded trucks, arbitrary set up of check points to extort money, violations of the prostitution law, illegal logging, illegal mining, and exploitation of farmers selling crops. The source said official figures relating to purchase of crops are falsified. Assigning governors to oversee crop purchases serves no useful purpose because governors are under the influence of provincial councillors and local businessmen, according to the source.

Regarding government officials creating undesirable social conditions, Army Commander Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut informed Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat on 15 October during the latter's inspection of the Army Operations Center that the CPT problem is still a cause for concern because although the government has been successful in forcing the communists to change from the armed struggle to peaceful struggle, local government officials, feeling that the communists have lost strength, have not behaved properly and, as a result, have created conditions conducive to the resurgence of the CPT.

TRUONG CHINH BRIEFS GORBACHEV ON CPV CONGRESS

OW130731 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov 13 -- Talks were held in Moscow yesterday between Truong Chinh and Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretaries of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union respectively.

The two party leaders shared an identity of views on all issues raised at discussion aimed at promoting the Vietnamese-Soviet comprehensive cooperation and perfecting concerted actions of the socialist community.

Also on this occasion, General Secretary Truong Chinh informed his Soviet counterpart of the intensive preparations for the forthcoming sixth national CVP congress, General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev said he wished the frateral Vietnamese communists' sixth congress brilliant success. The meeting took place in an atmosphere brimming with fraternal friendship.

HANOI REPORTS 10-11 NOV CEMA MEETING IN MOSCOW

BK121329 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of CEMA socialist member countries was held in Moscow on 10 and 11 November. Attending and speaking at the meeting were Comrades Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic; Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; Truong Chinh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee and chairman of the SRV Council of State; Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State; Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium; Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Husak, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The fraternal parties' leaders discussed fundamental issues concerning the development and perfection of cooperation among the socialist countries and the possibility of exploiting more fully the creative potentials of socialism. The meeting paid special attention to further deepening relations in the economic field and using new and the most advanced forms in the coordination of economic, scientific, and technical activities in the interests of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the fraternal countries and enhancing the people's welfare.

The fraternal parties' leaders exchanged views on urgent issues in the current international situation. After expressing support for the Soviet Union's principled stand at Reykjavik, the participants at the meeting stressed the need to strengthen coordinated efforts in the interests of the struggle to eliminate nuclear weapons, limit conventional arms, and consolidate international peace and security.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere permeated with sincerity, openmindedness, mutual understanding, and agreement on all issues discussed.

AFP: SIHANOUK PROPOSAL FOR TALKS REJECTED

BK130835 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Vietnam rejected Thursday a proposal by Prince Norodom Sihanouk for talks between the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) and a Vietnamese delegation including representatives from Phnom Penh.

An official source reaffirmed that the People's Republic of Kampuchea was "the sole legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people."

The source also said Vietnam "totally" supported the position of Phnom Penh government, which has said it is ready to hold national reconciliation talks with the Cambodian resistance provided the discussions are "based on the elimination" of the Khmer Rouge.

The Khmer Rouge, the major force in the three resistance factions comprising the U.N. -recognised CGDK, was driven from power with the help of Vietnamese forces in 1978 and replaced by the pro-Hanoi government of Heng Samrin.

"There's no question about dialogue with the so-called coalition government," the source stressed.

Observers here said the Vietnamese reaction reaffirmed the position taken at the recent conference of foreign ministers from Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Prince Sihanouk made the proposal last week. According to him, it was a response to a Vietnamese proposal, transmitted through Austria, seeking talks between all Cambodian parties which he rejected.

The Vietnamese official source implicitly confirmed Thursday that Hanoi had made a proposal through an Austrian intermediary for talks "between the different Cambodian parties." But the source did not disclose who was behind the proposal nor what it formally addressed.

After the visit to Vietnam by Austria's foreign minister in February, "Vietnam believes that Vienna is able to make contributions to promote contacts between Cambodians," the source said.

Vietnam has frequently taken steps to renew such contacts in the past but rarely officially admits it, even implicitly, observers noted.

Hanoi usually restricts itself to describing the conflict between the Phnom Penh government and the Cambodian resistance as an "internal affair" which involves Cambodia. It says it is only concerned with the "international" aspects of the conflict and the problem of withdrawing its troops.

CPV DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAO PARTY CONGRESS

OW121641 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam headed by Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, left here to attend the fourth congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party. The delegation guest of the L.P.R.P. Central Committee, also includes Nguyen Van Linh, Political Bureau member and secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Dang Thi, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

Present at the farewell ceremony were members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee and other senior party and state officials. Lao Ambassador Khampheun Tounalom was also on hand.

LEADERS ATTEND MEETING MARKING COAL MINERS' DAY

OW121648 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 12 -- A mass meeting was held here today by the Ministry of Mines and Coal to mark the 50th Vietnam Coal Miners' Day (Nov. 12). Fifty years ago, responding to the party's appeal, nearly 30,000 Vietnamese workers in the French coal company in North Vietnam held a 20-day strike against the French colonialists and gained great success.

The meeting was attended by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice president of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly, Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. Representatives of labour heroes, outstanding workers cadres and workers of the coal industry, and Soviet and Polish experts also attended.

Taking the floor, Do Muoi warmly praised the heroic revolutionary tradition and industrious spirit of workers and cadres of the coal industry over the past 50 years. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the state, he sincerely thanked the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries for their great, valuable and effective assistance to the industry.

A meeting for the same purpose has been held in Hon Gai, the provincial capital of Quang Ninh coal mining province. Over the past ten months, cadres and workers in the coal mining area made 3,515 innovations in production. Workers of the Hon Gai and Cam Pha coal companies plan to produce an extra amount of 235,000 tons of coal to greet the coming sixth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

NAM BO FULFILLS 85.9 PERCENT OF GRAIN PROCUREMENT

BK120638 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] According to the newspaper LUONG THUC [FOOD] as of 15 October the Nam Bo provinces had fulfilled 85.9 percent of the 1986 grain procurement plan, of which 123,650 metric tons were subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent.

This is the highest volume of subsidiary food crops Nam Bo has ever collected. The Nam Bo provinces have also purchased more than 346,000 metric tons of summer-fall rice or 60,000 metric tons over the corresponding period last year. However, rice procurement is not high compared with this year's summer-fall production output. Various localities are striving to quickly fulfill their grain procurement for this year. Dong Thap, Ben Tre, Long An, and Dong Nai Provinces have exceeded their 1986 grain procurement plans.

The coastal, central, and central highlands zones have achieved 72.2 percent of their 1986 grain procurement plans, of which 51,921 metric tons were grain converted to paddy equivalent. Provinces in these zones have also collected and purchased 50,000 metric tons of summer-fall grain.

PHAM DINH DI ELECTED HA TUYEN PARTY SECRETARY

BK291007 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 86

[Excerpts] The Ha Tuyen Provincial Party Organization held its congress from 7-12 October with the participation of 342 delegates representing more than 28,400 party members in the province. Attending the congress was Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee. [passage omitted]

The fourth congress of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization elected a new executive committee comprising 45 full members and 11 alternate members. The newly elected comrades have all acquired practical work experience, gaining maturity while serving at the grass-roots level. They have gone through political theory and professional training and symbolize the quintessence of intelligence, solidarity and unity, and new quality and capability of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization. The average age of the Ha Tuyen provincial party organization's new executive committee members is 44.16, over 3 years younger than that of the previous committee, with five of them in the 30-36 age group. Nearly 60 percent of the new committee members have gone through intermediary or advanced political and professional training, representing an increase of 150 percent over the previous term. The number of female committee members is double that of the previous term. Comrade Pham Dinh Di was elected secretary of the provincial party committee. [passage omitted]

VO VAN KIET ATTENDS HAU GIANG PARTY CONGRESS

BK101500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 10 Nov 86

[From the press review for 10 November 1986]

[Text] The paper NHAN DAN frontpages a report that the Hau Giang provincial party organization held its fourth congress from 22-24 October. The 300 delegates attending the congress represented 21 district, town, and city party organizations -- with a total of over 19,000 party members -- throughout the province. Comrade Vo Van Kiet, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau, also attended the congress.

The congress analyzed the reasons for failing to attain a number of criteria set by the third party congress and set forth tasks and objectives to be achieved in the next 5 years -- from 1986 to 1990.

These consist of stabilizing and developing production in all respects, truly regarding agriculture as the most important front, effecting a change in the field of social welfare, stepping up production, practicing thrift, generating capital accumulation from within the economy, carrying out socialist transformation, strengthening national security and defense, striving to build an increasingly steadfast system of dictatorship by the proletariat, and implementing correctly the system of leadership by the party, collective mastery of the laboring people, and management by the state.

The congress elected the provincial party executive committee with 47 official members and 15 alternate members and formed a delegation to attend the sixth national party congress.

CENTRAL SCIENCE, EDUCATION BLOC PARTY CONGRESS

BK081535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] The party organization of the central science and education agencies bloc held its second congress in Hanoi 24-28 October with 132 delegates representing 3,055 party members of the bloc. Comrade Le Quang Dao, party Central Committee secretary, attended and addressed the congress.

The bloc party organization includes quite a number of the country's competent scientific and technical cadres. Among the 3,055 party members are 1,756 who have attended university, 122 who have undertaken graduate study, 340 MA's, 48 PhD's, 130 professors and assistant professors, and 4 academicians.

The party organizations in the bloc have striven gradually to organize and implement Resolution No 114 on educational reform and Resolution No 37 on scientific and technological policies of the Political Bureau, Directive No 25 of the Secretariat on intensive political and ideological education in schools, and other decisions of the Council of Ministers on the managerial, scientific, educational, public health, and sports and physical training tasks. This progress has been clearly manifested by some of the political drives in various sectors.

The Ministry of Education has achieved a higher indentity of views on education, the objectives and quality of vocational training, and the implementation of educational reform. The Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants has consolidated and enhanced child raising and education and has maintained and developed the network of nurseries while implementing product contracts and eliminating subsidization. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the General Department of Vocational Training have materialized and organized the implementation of some recruiting policies, guidelines for schools, training plans, scientific research, and production support.

The Social Science Committee, Vietnam Institute of Science, and the State Commission of Science and Technology have promoted and participated in researching major scientific programs and subjects and have accelerated the application of scientific and technical innovations to production. The Ministry of Public Health has stepped up the family planning campaign and the sanitation and disease prevention and control movements, positively controlled epidemics, overcome the consequences of natural disasters, and stepped up the cultivation of medicinal plants.

The General Department of Sports and Physical Training has developed the movement for physical training, supported the congress of sports and physical education, organized the festival of Phu Dong athletes, and enhanced various forms of athletic competition.

The congress reviewed the major shortcomings in the various scientific and educational tasks. The scientific and technical revolution has not in fact attained its key position as set forth by the party guidelines. Science, especially social science, has not joined in the process of defining policies and lines and has not helped renovate the management structure. Science has not become a direct production force. Many scientific and technical innovations have not been applied to production. Investment in science remains unsatisfactory. The training and remuneration of scientific and technical cadres is still rife with irrationalities, causing serious waste of intellectual abilities.

At a time when life is rife with difficulties, negativism has appeared under several forms among the ranks of teachers, university lecturers, doctors, scientific research cadres, and athletes, but no measures have been taken to overcome them.

In some sectors, the system and method of work lack centralization and democracy. The congress decided that the political task of the bloc party organization for the 1986-90 term has the following goals:

-- To raise the level of understanding and materializing the party's lines, viewpoints, and policies in the areas of science and education, which will be adopted at the sixth national party congress;
-- To watch closely and follow the trends of world development in the fields of science and education, in conjunction with the socioeconomic situation and development task in the country;
--To develop new factors and promote dynamism and creativity in knowledge and thinking among cadres, workers and employees;
-- To help the Central Committee propose accurate objectives aimed at gradually stabilizing the situation and creating conditions for development under the next 5-year plan;
--To renovate thinking and work methods by promoting the creativity of cadres and party members in the implementation of the party's lines on science and education;
--To renovate the management system by building contingents of managerial, scientific, and technical cadres and key specialists with adequate quality and ability;
-- To make the party organization politically, ideologically, and organizationally strong, united, and highly militant;
--To renovate cadres and care for the material and moral lives of cadres, workers, and civil servants; and
--To strengthen the relations between the party and the masses.

The congress elected a new 17-member party committee and a delegation to the sixth national party congress.

VU DINH LIEU ATTENDS MINH HAI PARTY CONGRESS

BK071005 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The party organization of Minh Hai Province held its seventh congress from 27 October-1 November 1986. Comrade Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was assigned by the party Central Committee Secretariat to attend the congress.

Present at the congress were 321 delegates representing 16,000 party members belonging to more than 800 grass-roots party organizations and chapters of districts and cities.

The congress reviewed the situation and tasks during the last term of office and defined the orientations and tasks for the coming period. Although faced with difficulties common to the entire country, the party organization of Minh Hai has guided efforts to realize the 18 socioeconomic targets set forth at the previous congress -- overfulfilling 4 of them in coconut planting, afforestation, hog breeding, and cloth production; and fulfilling 4 others in education, medical services, rural communications, and agricultural transformation. The province's gross product has increased by 20.5 percent, with industrial output value up by 49 percent, agricultural output value up by 1 percent, and income up by 1.4 percent.

Regarding agriculture, the province has gradually become specialized in multicropping of high-yield rice and has initially developed comprehensive business models in rural areas. The province's rice productivity has, over the past 3 years, averaged 25-28 quintals per hectare. The ratio of area planted with industrial and food crops increased from 5.8 percent in 1982 to 13 percent in 1985, with the area planted with coconuts increasing to 18,000 hectares in particular. The number of water buffaloes increased by 4,200 head, and the number of fowl by 900,000. Some 13,000 hectares of virgin and fallow lands have been reclaimed.

Regarding marine products, the province has reorganized production; improved management; set up various processing, exploitation, and collection-purchase complexes along the coast such as the Song Duc, Ghanh Hao, and other complexes; reinforced its sea fishing fleet; and at the same time, successfully developed shrimp breeding in the coastal areas. The various norms concerning collection and purchase, processing, and maintenance have been achieved at a higher level than previously. Compared with 1982, the province's shrimp and fish output has increased by 15,000 metric tons, including 1,500 metric tons of frozen shrimp; and the volume of exported marine products has doubled.

Regarding forestry, the province has successfully controlled forest fires, restored the fire-devastated forests on a priority basis, and developed a combined agricultural-forestry model at U Minh forest with good results. The entire province has planted 13,700 hectares of indigo and mangrove forests, upgraded 26,000 hectares of restored forests, and planted 40 million scattered trees.

However, monocropping of rice still remains dominant. Attention has not been given to livestock breeding. Consequently, the number of hogs remains undeveloped. The export of ducks and water buffalo has increased slowly compared with the province's capabilities. Water conservation has not been carried out uniformly. Little attention is paid to field irrigation, thus making efforts to combat waterlogging and alkalinity ineffective. Tractors are too scarce to meet the demand for soil preparation and break down frequently while spare parts are hard to get.

The capacity for marine product exploitation remains too low compared with existing potentials; only 30 percent of the total catch is processed. Tens of thousands of metric tons of fish are caught every year, but fish have not yet been processed for export.

Shrimp breeding remains low in productivity since it depends entirely on natural conditions without taking advantage of technological progress. The practice of destroying forests and using ricefields for shrimp breeding purposes has become fairly prevalent. Zoning has not yet been carried out for shrimp breeding along with forest preservation and rice production.

There are at present 60,000 hectares of agricultural lands left lying waste or fallow and 30,000 hectares of unexploited forest lands in the province. The destruction of forests remains a serious problem.

The congress also examined the shortcomings and mistakes committed in the field of circulation and distribution, especially in the implementation of the party Central Committee's eighth plenum resolution on prices, wages, and money, thereby complicating the province's socioeconomic situation and causing difficulties in the livelihood of cadres and people.

The congress frankly and seriously reviewed in depth the mistakes and shortcomings committed in party-building work and cadre-related work and severely criticized a number of party cadres and members for losing their ethical integrity, slackening their militant spirit, practicing graft and bribery, forming factions, causing disunity, pursuing personal gains and individualism, and seriously infringing upon the people's right to mastery.

The congress of the Minh Hai provincial party organization spent much time discussing and studying the assessment by the party Central Committee Political Bureau of a number of issues involving economic viewpoints; and studied the three lessons of experience raised by Comrade Truong Chinh, general secretary of the party Central Committee, on the concept of relying on the people, respecting the law of objectivity, and upholding and enhancing the party's leadership role for application to local conditions.

The congress set forth the tasks and targets to be carried out by the province in the next 5 years 1986-90 with the aim of stabilizing and developing production, especially agricultural and artisan and handicrafts production, stabilizing circulation and distribution, realizing a suitable economic structure, rearranging the investment portfolio, accelerating socialist transformation, renovating the mechanism of management, effectively using production capacity, stabilising and improving the people's life, firmly maintaining security and national defense, and satisfactorily fulfilling the province's obligations toward the entire country as well as its internationalist duty.

For the next 5 years, the province will strive to produce 4.5 million metric tons of grain, averaging 900,000 metric tons annually. It is expected that the number of hogs will increase to 350,000-400,000 and fowl to 6 million, including 3-4 million ducks for export. A total of 120,000 metric tons of marine products will be exploited, including 15,000 metric tons of shrimp; some 30,000 hectares of forests will be replanted; and marine product economy complexes along the coast such as the Ghanh Hoa and Song Doc complexes will be developed into the province's marine products exploitation centers. Shrimp breeding will be combined with afforestation, rice planting, and seed culture; and combined river and sea shrimp breeding models will be developed to increase productivity.

The congress adopted specific measures designed to constantly enhance the party's leadership capability and militant strength, renovate the contingent of cadres, consolidate leadership and management organs, and meet the requirements for renovating the mechanism of management with a view to ensuring the fulfillment of the political tasks it had set forth.

The congress elected a new Executive Committee comprising 45 full members and 10 alternate members and nominated a delegation to the sixth national party congress. Comrade Doan Thanh Vi, alternate member of the party Central Committee, was reelected secretary of the provincial party committee.

NHAN DAN VIEWS MANAGING GOODS CIRCULATION

BK061130 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Manage Materials and Goods in Circulation"]

[Text] Ensuring that materials and goods are delivered to producers and consumers in accordance with plans, contracts, and state-established prices with minimum loss and at minimum expense is a permanent principled requirement of economic management. Many localities initially paid attention to managing materials and goods in circulation by rearranging various supply, delivery, storage, and transport organizations. This is aimed at reducing the number of unnecessary intermediary links; creating favorable conditions for the managment, coordination, unified supervision, and optimal use of all existing means of transportation, warehouses, wharves, and storage sites in all areas and localities; and delivering materials and goods directly from their sources or places of production to places of consumption without having to go through many steps under the delimitation of various administrative echelons. Compared with the same period last year, the rate of loss or damage in the circulation of goods in some areas and on some communication lines during the first 9 months of this year dropped by 2-5 percent, delivery time was shortened by 10-15 percent, and the quantity stolen or held back at each junction was reduced by 40-50 percent. As a result, favorable conditions have been created for a number of basic economic units to develop their right to autonomy, carry out production on schedule, quickly use funds, satisfactorily fulfill the norms set for the delivery of products, lower production costs, gradually switch to socialist accounting and business, and prevent all manifestations of negativism.

The management of materials and goods in circulation by a number of goods sectors and localities shows that by using the existing material and technical bases and facilities, if we know how to organize work rationally and scientifically, ensure coordinated, unified, and uniform managment among various sectors and units concerned, and apply simultaneously all economic, educational, and administrative measures, we will be able not only to manage materials and goods and prevent negative phenomena in the process of circulation but also to conserve a considerable volume of materials and goods for export and consumption as planned. If we can reduce the percentage of losses in grain, gasoline and diesel oil, cement, and fertilizer alone we can have tens of thousands of metric tons of these commodities. However, due to poor management at present, circulation accounts for more than 70 percent of the loss and damage of materials and goods. At many junctions, warehouses, storage sites, and wharves, the delivery and loading and unloading of goods have not been carefully organized and managed, and the loss and damage of materials and goods goes beyond authorized levels. Goods transported by railroads and land or water routes are still subject to theft, swindle, prolonged delay, or exposure to the sun or rain which impairs their quality.

The delivery of materials and goods from places of production to organs responsible for circulation has not been rigorously supervised and inspected. Some units and localities have received thousands of ceiling fans, tens of thousands of bicycle tires, and hundreds of metric tons of chemicals that do not meet tehcnical standards and quality. These units and localities have been compelled to cease circulation and consumption, thus causing a shortage of capital and a waste of social wealth. In the first 9 months of this year, some corporations and combined enterprises have incurred a loss of materials and goods in circulation three to four times the value of their wage funds. At a time when production units are in need of materials and the life of the people is still rife with difficulties, the loss or damage of materials and goods beyond the authorized level is a serious offense that must be dealt with severely. However, many sectors, localities, and units have failed to point out clearly as to who and which components should be held responsible for the loss and have finally allowed it to be covered by the state budget. This is also a loophole of which those deviant and degenerate elements in the state agencies can establish contacts with bad elements from outside to steal socialist property.

It is the failure to quickly eliminate the mechanism of bureaucratism and subsidization and switch completely to socialist economic accounting and business which is the cause of poor management over the circulation of materials and goods. To overcome this weakness, the most decisive thing is that all sectors, units, and components directly responsible for the circulation of materials and goods must change their work style, organization, and cadres, and correctly implement the contracts they have signed with the production and business establishments concerned. They must pay special attention to adopting various economic measures, such as promptly and appropriately offering rewards to those individuals and components that have satisfactorily carried out the task of managing materials and goods and severely and justly punish those individuals and components that have incurred a loss of materials and goods. We must resolutely remove from various supply, delivery, loading and unloading, and transport components those deviant and degenerate elements that seek to take advantage of the loopholes in circulation to establish contacts with bad people from outside to steal state materials and goods.

Efforts should be made to promptly coordinate with various sectors and localities in firmly grasping all production and business activities and the demands for an ability to supply materials and goods to ensure that they are in proportion to our work and to direct circulation in accordance with plans and contracts. It is necessary that materials and goods are weighed and measured, and counted and their quality inspected when we deliver or receive them.

We must step up work related to economic contracts in formulating and directing the implementation of delivery, transport, and supply plans. We must also limit to a minimum the use of improper ports and improper communication lines to transport materials and goods, and expand the network of transportation to deliver materials and goods directly to various production and business establishments. It is necessary to redistribute labor rationally along the line of reducing the number of indirect laborers to replenish various loading and unloading, delivery, and service components. This is aimed at ensuring that every kilogram of materials and goods in circulation is not subject to loss or damage and is delivered to the establishment concerned quickly and at minimum expense, thereby promptly serving production and business activities in accordance with plans and helping to stabilize life.

NHAN DAN URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PRODUCT CONTRACTS

BK111331 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 86 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Product Contracts in Small Industrial and Handicraft Cooperatives"]

[Text] Small industrial and handicraft cooperatives exert their right to autonomy in production and business, are responsible for their own finances, and implement the principle of distribution according to labor. In these collective production establishments, product contracts are one of the important links of the economic lever system which help promote the development of production and consolidate and perfect the new production relations.

In their early days, when they still operated in accordance with the formula "Enjoy one's own profits, bear one's own losses," the cooperatives already implemented product contracts with labor teams, labor groups, and laborers in different forms. Depending on each sector and trade, on production techniques, on managerial standards, the production establishments applied wholesale contracts, project contracts, piece-work contracts, end-product contracts, and so forth. At the same time, the cooperatives used the results of product contracts as the basis for paying wages and bonuses and strengthening discipline in the work of small industrial and handicraft cooperative members. The Lao Dong and Sao Mai cooperatives in Hanoi, the Anh Hong and Dong Thanh cooperatives in Quang Ninh, the Song Lam ship and boat building cooperative in Nghe Tinh, the Dong Tam and 2 September cooperatives in Ho Chi Minh City are the leading models of the small industrial and handicraft sector nationwide. They also are establishments which have furnished a great deal of useful experience in the application of product contracts. Thanks to the correct and constant implementation of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in accordance with the production characteristics and situation of each period and each locality, these establishments ceaselessly increased the volume of their production and business, improved product quality and labor productivity, and economized on supplies and raw materials. As a result, production relations were consolidated one step further, the role of planning work was upheld, labor discipline was strengthened, and the relations among the interests of the state, the collectives, and the laborers were ensured.

However, beccause of limited managerial ability and insufficient experience in production and business activities, many production establishments have not yet correctly applied the principle of distribution according to labor. As a consequence, they ahve shown numerous shortcomings and weaknesses in the process of carrying out product contracts. The practices of giving out nonspecific contracts, setting high unit prices to claim more credit than warranted, cheating and pressuring state organs working under contract to pilfer supplies and raw materials, setting unit prices and work compensation rates not in accordance with the actual production costs of establishments, and so forth, are still prevalent in low-level and weak cooperatives. A number of small industrial and handicraft production establishments still charge customer organs high prices for their services but pay low compensation to their cooperative members to benefit from the differentials, which they share among a few persons doing managerial work.

Not a few establishments till maintain the system of distribution based on egalitarianism, with good and capable workers receiving the same compensation as inefficient and lazy laborers. This has made it impossible for these establishments to motivate active cooperative members to work zealously or has prompted highly competent workers to sell their technical skills to the private sector or to leave their cooperatives to work as hired hands for production teams and individual producers.

With a thorough understanding of the party's economc viewpoints and the Political Bureau's draft resolution on the basic economic units' right to autonomy in production and business, and in order to implement the principle of distribution according to labor, we should improve and perfect the application of product contracts in small industrial and handicraft cooperatives.

The most important thing is for us to reorganize production to create sufficient regular jobs for laborers. Each establishment should clearly define its main and secondary direction of production; show dynamism in production and business activities; effectively exploit its potentials in terms of raw materials, trades, and labor; and at the same time, successfully implement the formula that small industry must be modern and handicrafts must be sophisticated in order to turn out large amounts of high quality products at low production costs. The scientific basis for the application of product contracts is a correct determination of economic and technical norms, especially the norms for the use of labor and supplies; a rational setting of prices for each unit of product made under contract; and the establishment of a bonus and penalty system applicable to each kind of product and each form of production activity. Small industry and handicrafts comprise many different branches and trades. For this reason, determining appropriate forms of contracts and setting correct unit prices are a very fundamental condition for implementing an equitable and democratic system of distribution in this important economic sector. The forms of contracts should be flexible, but we must ensure the principle that product contracts should help increase labor productivity; boost production; improve the quality of products; reduce the waste of supplies and raw materials; consolidate the new production relations; strengthen the role of planning work and labor discipline; harmoniously combine the interests of the state, the collectives, and the laborers; and correctly implement various laws and policies of the party and state. This is also a standard for verifying and appraising the correctness of the application of product contracts in small industrial and handicraft cooperatives.

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN SAYS COUP IN PHILIPPINES 'UNACCEPTABLE'

BK120924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, says any coup in the Philippines would be totally unacceptable to Australia and the rest of the Western world. Mr Hayden told parliament that there would be a sharp and marked reponse from the West to any unconstitutional overthrow of the Aquino government. He said the Australian Government was greatly concerned with reports of a possible coup in Manila and was monitoring the situation.

[Begin Hayden recording] The administration of Mrs Aquino in the Philippines has an enormous task before it. It has inherited a system of administration which has been thoroughly corrputed in many ways, the efficiency of which is questionable, and the commitment to democratic procedures are seriously undermined by the style and quality of the administration which the Marcos administration had imposed on that country for so long. We would wish that the Aquino administration will have every success in those huge challenges which confront it. We believe, on the basis of the evidence I can see, that it is the only administration which is likely to have widespread and sustained widespread community cohesion behind it and support. [end recording]

The foreign minister said there was no presumption that a coup would take place, but Mr Hayden said some recent comments and behavior coming from Manila caused instability and hurt the best interests of the Philippines.

GOVERNMENT ROLE IN PHNOM PENH AID OFFICE DENIED

BK060859 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Australia's Department of foreign Affairs has denied government involvement in the setting up of an aid office in the Kampuchean capital, Phnom Penh. A spokesman for the department said the office was set up by nongovernment aid bodies and was maintained and operated by them.

Both the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ASEAN, and the largest faction in the Kampuchean resistance coalition, the Khmer Rouge, have protested over the setting up of the office. However, the spokesman said the government was not involved in the office which coordinates nongovernment aid in Kampuchea. He said the government funded some nongovernment aid bodies, but this funding was not made for specific purposes such as the office.

NEW ZEALAND

LANGE TO ASK ISRAEL TO STOP MAKING NUCLEAR ARMS

HK100756 Hong Kong AFP in English 0739 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Text] Wellington, Nov 10 (AFP) -- New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange said Monday he will express concern to Israeli President Hayim Herzog over reports that the Jewish state is nuclear-armed and developing its nuclear capacity rapidly.

Mr. Lange said that he would raise the nuclear arms issue in talks Tuesday with Mr. Herzog, who arrived here Monday on a three-day visit, and would also ask Israel to halt nuclear weapons production if the reports were true.

The New Zealand premier said that Israeli production of such "formidable weapons" could produce "enormously destabilizing" regional effects. "The problem is made very volatile, in effect almost anarchistic in terms of international relativities if one regional power with clear security problems or desires, has such a formidable, comparative advantage (that) it causes everyone else to escalate," Mr. Lange told journalists.

Mr. Lange said he would try to persuade Israel to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, but was not hopeful of success.

New Zealand, which has adopted strong anti-nuclear policies under Mr. Lange's Labour government, is co-sponsor of a non-proliferation resolution currently before the United Nations General Assembly.

Among its anti-nuclear actions have been the banning of nuclear-capable warships from New Zealand ports and ratification of the South Pacific Nuclear-free Zone Treaty.

Mr. Herzog said on his arrival here Monday from Australia that he hoped to strengthen political and economic ties with New Zealand and "counter Arab anti-Israeli activities."

He leaves for Fiji Wednesday, the next call on his five-nation Asia-Pacific tour which will also take in the Philippines and Singapore.

LANGE CONDEMNS FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST AT MURUROA

HK130758 Hong Kong AFP in English 0751 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Wellington, Nov 13 (AFP) -- France exploded a 20-kiloton nuclear device at its Mururoa Atoll underground test site in the South Pacific Thursday, New Zealand Government seismologists said.

The blast was condemned as "an outrage and an affront" by Prime Minister David Lange, who reiterated a call by South Pacific nations for France to halt nuclear testing in the region.

Seismologists said that the blast -- recorded at 6:02 a.m. local time (1720 GMT Wednesday) by New Zealand's seismological station at Rarotonga, in the Cook Islands -- had a yeild equal to 20,000 tonnes of TNT.

Government seismologist Warwick Smith said it was the first blast at Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia, since a series in April and May this year in which devices with yields ranging from two kilotons to 30 kilotons were tested.

The lastest blast was also believed to be the 83rd underground test at the site since 1975.

In a statement, Mr. Lange said all South Pacific nations had called on France to end its nuclear testing in this region.

"That call is now repeated," he said. "The nuclear test program is totally opposed by all the countries of the Pacific and is carried out in defiance of their views."

The prime minister, an outspoken opponent of French nuclear testing, said New Zealand expected the latest test to be the first in a new series likely to be carried out during the next couple of months.

Dr. Smith agreed that Thursday's [was] -- probably the first of a "summer testing program." "That's the pattern which has been established in the past couple of years," he said. "A series of three or four in May and June, and another series of four or so in October, November and December."

A French official had said in the Australian capital of Canberra in September that France sees no strategic, political or ethical reason for unilaterally abondoning nuclear testing.

USSR OFFERS COOPERATION IN SPACE LAUNCH

BK080920 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] The Soviet Union has offered possibilties of cooperation in the launching of space shuttle to Indonesia. A press release issued by Soviet ambassador to Indonesia, Stanislav Semivolos, said in connection with the 69th anniversary of the Soviet national day November the 7th. Cooperation in the space launching is mentioned by the ambassador as one of many possibilities to futher bilateral relations for mututal benefits.

The ambassador hosted a reception Thursday evening in Jakarta on the occasion of commemorating the national day. [Words indistinct] guest was Interim Foreign Minister Ismail Salleh.

PARLIAMENT ON COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS IN KALIMANTAN

BK101447 Jakarta BERITA BUANA in Indonesian 6 Nov 86 pp 1,7

[Excerpt] Jakarta -- Parliamentary Commission II in charge of government affairs has called on the government to keep an eye on some 10,000 ethnic Chinese believed to be communist sympathizers in West Kalimantan as they may become a force to develop communism.

The call came in a report by Syarifuddin Abdullah, member of Parliamentary Commission II, on the recent working visit by a Commission II team to the region during a plenary session of the Indonesian House of Representatives on Wednesday [5 November]. He said the supervision of former detainees belonging to the 30 September Movement of the Indonesian Communist Party [G 30 S/PKI] in the region is generally going on smoothly and well. Some of them have been allowed to vote in the 1987 general elections.

The commission called for Instruction of the Home Affairs Minister No. 32/1981 on the supervision of former G 30 S/PKI detainees to be upgraded to a government ordinance or a presidential decision. Adequate funds should be made available for this program. [passage omitted]

AQUINO RETURNS TO MANILA AFTER TRIP TO JAPAN

HK131130 Hong Kong AFP in English 1127 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 13 (AFP) -- President Corazon Aquino returned here Thursday from Tokyo, describing her four-day Japanese trip as a success.

Mrs. Aquino took a regular Philippines Airlines flight and was met at the airport here by members of her cabinet and other civilian and military officials.

LEFTIST LEADER'S BODY FOUND NEAR MANILA

HK131334 Hong Kong AFP in English 1319 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 13 (AFP) -- The bodies of a prominent Philippine leftist and his driver were found outside Manila Thursday, associates of the murdered labor leader said.

The body of Rolando Olalia was found riddled with bullet and stab wounds in a funeral parlor on the outskirts of Manila, according to spokesman of the People's Party (PNB), which the victim headed.

Mr Olalia was last seen Wednesday night leaving a meeting of a labor union in suburban Manila with his driver, they added.

Mr Olalia, who also led the radical labor alliance May First Movement (KMU), was the first nationally prominent leftist leader killed since President Corazon Aquino was swept to power by a military-civilian revolt in February.

The PNB, founded in August, is the first openly left-wing party to be established in the Philippines in decades. The Defense Ministry has charged that the PNB, set up by the founding heads of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and its New People's Army, is a mere CPP front. PNB leaders deny the allegation.

The discovery of the bodies was disclosed by PNB barely an hour after Mrs Aquino returned home from a visit to Japan, and a few hours after the party accused the military or right-wing groups of responsibilty for Mr Olalia's disappearance.

Party leaders said at a news conference earlier that the 52-year-old labor leader had received death threats for several weeks and was being tailed by unidentified men before he disappeared.

Armed Forces chief General Fidel Ramos told reporters they had checked all military jails in Manila and its environs but were unable to find Mr Olalia. PNB Secretary-General Alan Jasminez told the news conference that they were checking reports that Mr Olalia was being held in a suburban military jail.

In a written statement, the PNB said it was holding "ultra-rightist and fascist elements responsible" for Mr Olalia's disappearance.

Only Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile and supporters of deposed President Ferdinand Marcos "have harbored ill-will against this three-month-old party," it added.

Defense Ministry spokesman said Mr Enrile was unavailable for comment.

Meanwhile, Mr Olalia's labor group said armed men who identified themselves as members of the paramilitary Constabulary sought their vice chairman Crispin Beltran at his home in nearby Quezon City Friday but failed to find him.

The KMU planned to launch a nationwide general strike in the event that the military arrested Mr Olalia or any of the KMU national leaders, KMU spokesman Leto Villar said in a written statement.

In the first official reaction to Mr Olalia's murder, Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco said he was "deeply saddened and shocked over the brutal slaying of one of the greatest labor leaders our country has ever produced."

The murder "further aggravates the current crisis our country now faces in its efforts to fortify democracy," he said in a written statement telephoned by an aide to radio station DZRH.

OFFICIAL DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF AQUINO CONCESSIONS

HK121340 Manila THE PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 11

[Text] Executive Secretary Joker P. Arroyo called up the INQUIRER yesterday to deny that he was an intermediary in an alleged agreement between President Aquino and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

"I am not aware of such an agreement," Arroyo said.

He refused to comment on the allegation that President Aquino, in the spirit of reconciliation, had promised Defene Minister Juan Ponce Enrile upon her ascension [word as published] in office that Enrile would be spared from hidden wealth investigations.

Good Government Chairman Jovito Salonga said Saturday night on television that government officials are not within the scope of PCGG [Presidential Commission on Good Government] investigations since, he said, PCGG was specifically created to recover the ill-gotten wealth of deposed President Marcos.

RAMOS SAYS COUP PLOT BY MILITARY NOT TRUE

HK121310 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Nov 86 pp 1, 2

[By Vot Vitug]

[Text] Armed Forces chief Gen. Fidel V. Ramos denied last night that a military faction identified with Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has been plotting to seize the reins of government.

Barely a week after he sternly warned what he termed as adventurists in the Armed Forces against staging a coup d'etat codenamed Operation "God Save the Queen", Ramos dismissed the reports as mere "rumors."

Ramos, in a speech before the Federation Dentaire Internationale, said he had to issue the clarification to "downgrade or minimize apprehensions" triggerd by the coup report.

On Thursday, Ramos said in a strongly worded press statement that the move, if implemented, would be "destabilizing and bloody."

His statement was then taken as a confirmation that a military clique has plans of launching a "surgical operation" on the 8-month-old Aquino government.

Operation "God Save the Queen" aims to arrest inept and Left-leaning Cabinet ministers and appoint Enrile as the leader of a military junta. But Mrs Aquino, who was swept into power last February following a successful civilian-backed military revolt led by Ramos and Enrile, will be retained as chief of state, military sources said.

The operations also aim to force the government to adopt a stronger stance against the 17-year communist insurgency and eradicate what the plotters believe is rampant corruption in the government.

Ramos, while practically clearing the suspected clique in the military of the reported plot, said the communists have stepped up their propaganda campaign in what he called a sinister effort to separate the people from the military.

Explaining the unusual troop activity at Camp Aguinaldo, Ramos said the men deployed at the camp were honor guards assigned to the dentist group.

LAUREL AIDE JUSTIFIES IMPORTATION OF GUNS

HK121404 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 12 Nov 86 p 5

[Text] Nothing is illegal in the shipment of guns and ammunition consigned to Vice President Salvador H. Laurel and intended for his security detail, a spokesman of the Office of the Vice President said yesterday.

Authorization for the importation was granted last Sept. 22 by Brig. Gen. Fidel Singson, deputy Constabulary chief, on condition that the military hardware be deposited with the PC [Philippine Constabulary] Firearms and Explosives Unit pending the issuance of gun licenses.

The arms cargo arrived from San Francisco aboard a Philippine Airlines plane and was described as "dangerous goods" as the customs police placed it at the airport's "collector's corral."

The shipment, addressed to "Vice President Laurel c/o JPE" [expansion unknown], consists of 40, 9-mm semi-automatic pistols, 10, .45 cal. semi-automatics, 10, .38 cal. revolvers, 10, 12-guage semi-automatic shotguns, 100,000 rounds of ammunition, and laser sighting devices.

The entire cargo, manufactured by three gun-makers in California, was valued at $42,750.

Last Nov. 10 Laurel requested for authority to purchase additional firearms for use by his security personnel. It was endorsed by Deputy Defense Minister Wilson Gamboa to the PC chief.

The additional arms consisted of 20 pistols, 11 revolvers, one Galil, five Uzi pistols, two shotguns and assorted ammunition.

The firearms were intended for the Presidential Security Command unit assigned to Laurel. Lt. Col. Baylon Platon, Philippines Army officer, is in charge of the Vice President's security.

'LAKAS NG BANSA' POLITICAL MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

HK101521 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICIE in English 9 Nov 86 pp 1, 3

[By staff member Raissa Espinosa]

[Excerpts] Lakas ng Bansa [People's Power], a political movement, was launched yesterday by seven Cabinet ministers, six deputy ministers and president Aquino's younger brother in the presence of provincial governors, Metro Manila and provincial mayors, nearly a thousand of their followers, a movie actress and two brass bands.

The movement has not only adopted the acronym "Laban" which was coined by the late Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr. for the party he founded in 1978, the Lakas ng Bayan [Strength of the Nation]. It has also adopted yellow as its color and doubtless the "L" sign as its symbol.

This new Laban was billed yesterday as the movement that would strengthen and institutionalize people power. However, what it demonstrated during yesterday's launching at Valle Verde Country Club was politicians' power.

Justice Minister Neptali Gonzales was introduced as the movement's president.

"Right now it is a movement and you can take our word for it," Emigdeo "Ding" Tanjuatco, its secretary general, told reporters. "We cannot now predict whether it will metamorphose as a political party."

Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra Jr. (PDP-LABAN) [Philippine Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan] added that Laban will register itself as a movement with the Commission on Elections.

During the press conference, the movement's officials stressed that their members are individuals and not parties. This is to allow people from various political parties to work together.

"Our desire is not to divide but to increase," Gonzales said.

With this dictum, Lakas ng Bansa has opened its doors even to defectors from the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) of former president Marcos. [passage omitted]

The movements's strategy is not new. It was used by Marcos when he launched his Kilusang Bagong Lipunan as a movement of Nacionalista, Liberals and other party politicians.

The difference is that Laban was not launched by President Aquino but by her ministers who in turn hope that she would use it as her own political vehicle.

Its regional chairmen are Natural Resources Minister Ernesto Maceda (for Region 1), Agrarian Reform Minister Heherson Alvarez (2), Public Highways Minister Rogaciano Mercado (3), Minister Mitra (4), Reorganizations Minister Luis Villafuerte (5), Education Deputy Minister Arthur Defensor (6), Political Affairs Minister Antonio Cuenco (7), Agriculture Deputy Minister Emil Ong (8), Bob Tugong (9), former Davao City mayor Luigi Santos (11), Ambassador Omar Dianalan (12), and Alberto Romulo for Metro Manila. [numbers as published]

NPA GUERRILLAS INVOLVED IN MANILA SHOOTOUT

HK131049 Hong Kong AFP in English 0946 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Manila, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Two suspected urban communist guerrillas, two police and a civilian bystander were wounded in a daytime shootout with police here Thursday, authorities said.

Police cornered five suspected members of an urban liquidation squad in a house in Caloocan City adjacent to Manila, Caloocan Mayor Virgilio Robles said in an interview aired over a radio station here. Mr. Robles said two of the suspected rebels were wounded but only one, a man identified as Eddie Atienza, was arrested. The other wounded man managed to escape with three companions. Police said the five belonged to the Sparrow Unit, an urban hit squad of the New People's Army, armed wing of the banned Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP).

"We feel they were able to make good their escape by foot because there were so many people in the area," Mr. Robles said.

A bystander, Renato Escorado, 25, was hit by a stray bullet and was in serious condition, hospital sources said. Two policemen were also reported injured in the shootout which began at 1:30 p.m. (0530 GMT), five hours before President Aquino was due to arrive home after a four-day state visit to Japan.

Mr. Robles said the suspects were reportedly armed with grenades and pistols, and an armalite rifle was found in the house where they had hidden.

INDONESIAN WEEKLY INTERVIEWS SISON IN JAPAN

BK101545 Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian 8 Nov 86 pp 18, 19

["Excerpt" of interview with Jose Maria Sison, founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines, by TEMPO correspondent Seiichi Okawa in Japan -- date not given]

[Text] [Okawa] We have been given the impression that the communist movement in the Philippines is fragmented. In Manila, the communists have withdrawn from the negotiating table, while in Panay, President Cory Aquino has held talks with another communist group. What do you think of this?

[Sison] I am not well versed in the internal affairs of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], but in my opinion, of all the revolutionary forces -- the CPP, the New People's Army [NPA], and the National Democratic Front [NDF] -- the NDF is the most suitable negotiator.

No other group is authorized to hold negotiations with the government. All I know is that what happened in Panay was an initiative taken by the revolutionaries in that area. What they did had nothing to do with the negotiations which took place in Manila. The Philippine reactionaries are indeed very clever in splitting the revolutionary movement by holding talks both at high and low levels simultaneously. There are now three factions in the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] -- Enrile's Aquino's, and Marcos' factions. The Enrile faction is the dominant one, while Aquino's consists of the commanding officers.

[Okawa] What about Ramos' faction?

[Sison] From 1981 until Enrile and Ramos staged a rebellion against Marcos, the two men had been close allies. However, the two men are now no longer friends. Of course, it is true that they can still work together to cope with the communists. Right now, while the Aquino faction is trying to woo the Ramos faction into joining them, Enrile and Ramos are also trying to get the support of the pro-Marcos military officers, whose number is shrinking. The problem is the absence of pro-Marcos officers whom they can rely upon. People do not want to be too close to Enrile because of his presidential ambition and great efforts to protect himself from corruption charges. For the time being, the Enrile faction appears to be most powerful, followed by the Aquino faction and the Ramos faction, which has one leg in Enrile's boat and the other in Aquino's. The Aquino group is led by Deputy Defense Minister General Ileto. If Ramos were to choose between Enrile and Ileto -- due to Enrile's ambition for power -- Ramos would join Ileto. If Ramos does not support Enrile, Enrile will have at his command only his security guard battalion.

[Okawa] According to General Ileto, Ramos controls 35 percent of the AFP, Enrile 25 percent, and the remaining 40 percent is neutral. What do you think?

[Sison] If the figures are given by General Ileto, I think you can believe it. That means 75 percent of the AFP can be considered as pro-Aquino because what Ileto means is 35 percent plus 40 percent of the AFP, which is a combination of Aquino, Ileto, and Marcos supporters. The ties between Ileto and Ramos are getting closer and closer and I believe it is a concrete and powerful alliance. I also believe that Enrile controls less than 25 percent of the AFP. That figure is too high. Talking about coup attempts, I believe Enrile can only depend on his security guard battalion, which can easily be subdued by the presidential security battalions. Therefore, it is impossible for Enrile to stage a coup. It would be too stupid for him to do such a thing.

[Okawa] According to Enrile, if Cory Aquino continues to use the soft approach against the communists, they will take over the Philippines in 5 year's time. Is it true?

[Sison] Do you know why I focus my atttention on the rivalries between Enrile and Aquino? The reason is to study which one is more effective in suppressing communism. There is a kind of misunderstanding among the people that Enrile and Ramos are seemingly unable to pursue any course of action to cope with the communists. In fact, both men have become more powerful with the additional force of 9 or 10 battalions of presidential security guards. They could mobilize these battalions to fight the NPA. Therefore, what measures will the AFP take? The most notorious method of so-caleld communist suppression is forcing farmers to leave their homes and ricefields and isolating the communists from their logistics source. You can say that fish cannot swim if you drain the water out of the pond. But how do you take water out of the sea? How do you isolate the NPA from the farmers throughout the country?

SOLOMON ISLANDS

PRIME MINISTER LOSES MAJORITY AS MINISTERS RESIGN

BK110645 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] Solomon Islands Prime Minister Sir Peter Kenilorea has lost his working majority in Parliament after the resignation of two more cabinet ministers. Following the resignations, the opposition leader, Mr Solomon Mamaloni, told reporters he had asked the governor general to advise the prime minister to step down from office.

Meanwhile the former home affairs minister, Mr Andrew Nori, who resigned last week, has given notice of a no-confidence motion in Parliament against the 2-year-old Kenilorea government.

The latest resignations are those of the minister of transport, works, and utilities, Mr John Tepaika, and the minister of trade, commerce, and industry, Mr (Ben Fukuna). Mr Tepaika and Mr (Fukuna) have said they will join Mr Nori in aligning themselves with the opposition. All three former ministers belonged to the National Front for Progress, which is a coalition partner in Sir Peter Kenilorea's United Party Government.

Mr Nori and opposition leaders have accused the prime minister of making a secret deal with the president of the French Polynesia Government, Mr Gaston Flosse, for $129,000 [currency not further specified] in aid to repair cyclone damage in Sir Peter's home village.

The prime minister has said he found nothing wrong with the deal.

FIJI

ISRAEL'S HERZOG VISITS; WARNS ON LINKS WITH LIBYA

HK130330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Suva, Nov 13 (AFP) -- Israeli President Hayim Herzog Thursday warned South Pacific nations that any dealings with Libya would imperil the whole region.

In a pointed reference to Vanuatu -- the only Pacific Island nation which has diplomatic links with Tripoli -- Mr Herzog told journalists there was "peril for any country with which Libya becomes involved."

Commenting on reports that Australian airport authorities at the weekend had turned back seven Vanuatuans bound for Libya, Mr. Herzog said the sooner all free countries acted together to wipe out the scourge of terrorism, the better. "Terrorism knows no boundaries and must be stopped everywhere," he said. "This is true of Europe, the Mediterranean and the Pacific."

Speaking shortly before flying on to Papua New Guinea on his swing through the South Pacific, Mr Herzog said Israel planned to appoint a roving ambassador to the region to reinforce the already good ties with many of the island nations.